Report on the Working of the Factories Act in Assam for the year 1940

SHILLONG
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS
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FROM

W. ALLSUP, Esq., M. I. Mech. E., M.I.E.I.,
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES, ASSAM,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Shillong, the 1st September 1941.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my Report on the working of the Factories Act, 1934, in Assam for the calender year 1940—including a Section on the Payment of Wages Act in factories.

Your obedient servant,

W. ALLSUP,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

Report on the Working of the Factories Act in Assam for the year 1940

I.—NUMBER OF FACTORIES AND THEIR INSPECTION

1. The number of factories under the operation of the Act at the end of 1940 was 801, an increase of 13 (*vide* Appendix 1). The increase was spread over the following industries, tea, rice, general engineering, woodworking, printing, and, a new departure, hosiery. During the year under review 16 factories were brought on the Register (*vide* Appendix 2) and 3 factories were removed therefrom (*vide* Appendix 3).

The most important development during the year has been the practical completion of a large new Cement Factory at Chhatak, Sylhet, by the Assam-Bengal Cement Company, Limited. This has by far the largest individual generator (Turbine set of 2100 K. V. A. at 6,000 volts) in Assam. The Hospital was opened by Lady Reid in April. Commencement of production has been greatly handicapped by shortage of " Continental " equipment owing to the war. The Workshop was taken on the Register after inspection early in the year.

Cotton Pressing and Ginning.—Whilst the number of Pressing Factories remained unchanged, the weekly Cotton Pressing Returns rendered under the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act show that since the opening of the Pressing Factory Season—not co-incident with the Calendar Year of this (Factory) Report—the output has exceeded 15,000 bales to date—a considerable improvement over previous years.

2. *Workers personnel.*—The average daily number of workers returned by Managements as employed in factories increased by 233 to a total of 52,236. Of this 38,513 were adult males against 37,414 for 1939, an increase of 1,099. The adult females increased by 32 to a total of 11,041, whilst the adolescents decreased by 749 to a total of 1,901 and the children decreased by 149 to a total of 881.

These decreases in young persons are a good tendency and the increase in adult females for the year is only a very slight one, 10 per cent., of the increase for 1939 and some 6 per cent. only compared with 1938.

The above figures for the Annual Factories Act Return may be compared with the figures for 1940 for the Annual Payment of Wages Act Return in Section III below. The comparison shows there to be only some 39 persons employed as Factory Workers who draw wages of Rs.200 per mensem or over !

INSPECTION

3. *Staff.*—This remained unchanged. There is still only one Inspector for both electricity and factories. With the new Annual Wages Return an extra clerk had to be temporarily engaged in the first half of the year. Sanction to an extra clerk as a permanency is now being asked for. Towards the close of the year the writer was notified as a Member of the Assam National Service Labour Tribunal and as Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer. Until the close of the year these extra duties did not affect the normal inspectorial work to any extent but they are now considerably increased particularly the touring for the holding of Selection Committees. It is trusted that Managers will appreciate that this work and its touring is bound to have some effect in promptly dealing with queries from factories. Office work continues to increase and the writer is unable to do as much touring as he would like.

The regular annual Conference in Delhi unavoidably takes up most of the month of January—a month very suitable for inspecting isolated factories lying beyond good roads. It is now agreed that an Annual Factories Conference will be held in New Delhi preliminary to the Labour Ministers' Annual Conference.

4. *Touring by the Chief Inspector.*—In January Delhi was visited for the Annual Meeting of the Central Electricity Board. Opportunity was taken to visit Calcutta factories and installations and to meet the Bengal Factories and Electrical Inspectors. In February the Annual General Meeting of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association was attended and addressed by invitation as usual. In June the writer was invited for the first time to address the Indian Planters' Association at the Meeting of the Surma Valley Branch held at Karimganj. This was held in a period of intense rain and it is suggested it would be more convenient for all to get in to Meetings if held at a time of year when roads are more easily motorable. It is obviously very useful to meet the Indian planters as a body although some Indian-owned Estates are Members of the larger Association—the Indian Tea Association.

In August-September a long tour was made to the far end of the Assam Valley to study in particular working conditions in Sorting and Firing Rooms in Tea Factories (dust and heat) during a time of high daily temperatures. The Oilfield factories and the Refinery of the Assam Oil Company, Limited at Digboi were visited during this tour.

In October the opportunity was taken to visit the scattered tea factories of the Mangaldai district at a time when all rivers except one were passable by car owing to a dry period and it is remarkable how the gravelling of the roads in this area has assisted speedy travel.

In November the Annual General Meeting of the Assam Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association at Thakurbari was attended and addressed by invitation and a few selected factories inspected.

In December a long tour was made to the Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts including some factories in the Nowgong district.

Touring by the Inspector.—He is a combined Factories and Electrical Inspector. He was on tour every month and inspected 344 factories during 150 days' tour during the year, covering some 7,500 miles by car. Six hundred and twenty-four inspections in all were made. This includes cases of repeat visits some of which are casual but in most cases made for special reasons and in some cases at the request of the District Officers or done by District Officers at the request of the writer.

The Assistant Directors of Public Health continued to inspect, principally for sanitation, ventilation and cleanliness (dust). It is hoped that these valuable visits by medical men and by District Officers will be maintained if they cannot be increased through the extra duties imposed on the latter by war-work. The visits by the writer were mainly special and in addition the Superintendents of nearly all the Companies were seen by him.

The figure of 624 visits is a good increase over the previous year's total of 479 inspections and the number of factories inspected *once* increased from 264 seasonal and 49 perennial for 1939 to 382 seasonal and 53 perennial for 1940.

As in previous years the facilities caused by road improvements including bridges— were taken advantage of to visit out of-the-way places where inspections had not been economical for some years and had been particularly difficult during the rainy season when tea factories are at their busiest. In consequence fewer factories were visited than could have been done had the "easy" areas been done solely with a view to record the optimum number of inspections.

The observations made during touring visits are embodied as far as possible in the various subject heading of this Report but it may save space and time if it is said here that on the whole the improvement in factories generally is encouraging. It is feared the rise in cost and the difficulty in obtaining materials will handicap structural improvements and also fencing standards.

As in previous years the tour grant was exhausted by the year end. It could usefully be made larger though there has never been any difficulty in obtaining funds.

II.—SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AND VENTILATION

5. *Sanitation, general cleanliness and dust prevention.*—Improvement is still being made. The quotations from a voluntary Return sent in by numerous factories—not so numerous as could be desired—show what is going on. Similar data published last year should be consulted also.

6. *Ventilation.*—The same remark applies and for details the information is left to speak for itself. It must be stated however that there is great room for improvement in all these headings in the smaller factories, particularly in Rice and Oil Mills.

7. *Lighting.*—The war has made it difficult to obtain electrical equipment, as it has British-made Dust and ventilating fans and apparatus. As shewn by the voluntary Welfare Notes, something has continued to be done. Whilst the same working conditions let us hope will not apply in India, it is worthy of remark that the war has caused the hitherto low figure of illumination on the working-plane of a factory of one foot candle, and that only a recommended not a mandatory figure, to be raised in Great Britain to a "minimum of 6-foot candles without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work". This has been rendered necessary by the total black-out of home factories and their working day and night in many cases ; these factors rendering it imperative for the sake of the workers and of accurate and speedy work immediately to increase the prescribed standard of illumination despite the considerable expense and absorption of materials and labour to instal such improvement. There are few private houses where such a standard obtains.

Inspections made by the writer were mainly for such major matters as Dust and Ventilation.

III.—WAGES AND GENERAL CONDITIONS OF WORKERS

8. *Wages.*—This is the second year under which a compulsory annual return has been ordered through factories in British India for wages and associated fines and deductions for other sanctioned acts of omission or commission. This return shows the average number of persons employed daily to be 52,197 compared to 51,984 for 1939. The total wages returned as paid to workers was Rs.60,52,350, an increase of Rs.2,32,515 over the 1939 figure.

Grade	Average daily strength	Wages paid	Average per capita per annum
		Rs.	Rs.
Adult Males	38,474	52,90,038	137
Adult Females	11,041	6,06,042	54
Adolescents (both sexes)	1,801	1,26,998	70
Children (both sexes)	881	29,272	33

As there is still a considerable proportion of workers who are women 11,041, adolescents 1,801 and children 881, out of the total daily average workers' strength of 52,236, the Wages Return Forms sent out to Assam factories specially ask for details regarding wages paid to each class although the all-India Statement does not concern itself with differentiation. The figures are from the Wages Act Return not the Factories Act Return.

Here again, as last year, the adolescent earns more than the adult female. As the great majority of adult females as well as adolescents of both sexes are employed in tea factories, the reason is probably that females are mainly employed in stalk-picking whereas male adolescents are employed in the more regularly-working (machine) departments of a premises. Females are also likely to be absent from work from domestic and child-bearing reasons.

The amount cut from wages as deductions totalled only Rs.225-11-0 of which Rs.50-11-0 are for fines involving 129 cases and Rs.175 for damage to or loss of specially entrusted tools or goods involving 328 cases. No deductions are made for breach of contract (*see* Return No. 1 placed at the end of the Factories Report Statistics of this Report).

As a ready means of comparison, the Table of page 8 of the previous year's Report is reprinted with a new column for 1940. All working by Slide Rule only and to nearest rupee.

Industries	Average number of workers 1939	Average number of workers 1940	Wages paid 1939	Wages paid 1940	Average per capita per annum 1939	Average per capita per annum 1940
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories	550	521	1,57,964	1,38,980	287	267
2. All other factories :—						
(a) *Perennial*						
(*i*) Textiles—Hosiery ...	...	14	...	2,148	...	153
(*ii*) Engineering, coach building, kerosene tinning, railways, electrical generating stations industrial and technical school workshops.	1,780	1,811	5,44,323	6,20,500	306	343
(*iii*) Minerals and metals—Petroleum refineries ...	2,178	1,585	3,66,118	8,07,861	306	510
(*iv*) Food, drink and tobacco—Rice and ice	835	934	1,40,296	1,38,973	168	149
(*v*) Matches and oil mills ...	1,203	1,111	2,26,713	2,52,089	188	227
(*vi*) Wood, stone and glass ...	991	1,135	2,08,582	2,34,278	210	206
(*vii*) Paper and printing ...	172	232	38,536	49,652	224	214
Total (Perennial) ...	7,709	7,343	19,82,532	22,44,481	257	306
(b) *Seasonal*						
(*i*) Cotton ginning and baling	486	436	28,091	23,776	58	55
(*ii*) Sugar	52	132	1,829	3,682	35	28
(*iii*) Tea	43,737	44,286	38,07,383	37,80,411	87	86
Total (Seasonal) ...	44,275	44,854	38,37,303	38,07,869	87	85

In considering the above average wage per capita for the year it must be remembered that Rice and Oil Mills and Ice factories, whilst not "seasonal" in the sense of the Factories Act, are in practice in their working dependent upon the flow of rice to the mills under the present agricultural and storage system, whilst ice is primarily a hot weather demand.

Tea factories are not only legally "seasonal" under the Factories Act but employ merely a skeleton worker strength for overhaul and cleaning during the cold weather months—a period in practice in many cases covering 5—6 months. During the off-factory season the bulk if not all the laid-off factory workers are given work on the estate or are busy with their own agricultural affairs.

The amenities in the form of free housing, free medical attendance, free grazing and agricultural land must also be borne in mind for all tea factories and for the Assam Oil Company's workers. The wages per capita per annum for each seasonal worker is approximately some 3/4th only of what an all-the-year-round factory employment at the daily rates in force would give.

In Item 1 of the above Table the Government Press at Shillong—the largest printing establishment in the Province—is included whereas other (non-Government) presses figure in Item 2(*vii*).

The average wages per capita for the province's factory workers as a whole for the Calendar Year 1940, *viz.*, lakh 60·5 divided by the total average number of workers, *viz.*, 52,197, comes to Rs.116 per worker as compared to Rs.112 for 1939. The similar average for seasonal factory workers for the year has fallen slightly from Rs.87 to Rs.85 per capita.

General.—A few employers applied for sanction to Acts and Omissions for fining under the Act for which they had not troubled to apply when the Act first became operative. The extremely little fining which has taken place is obvious from the figures quoted and these figures bear out that the sanctions which have been issued are more intended as a necessary precaution than for actual application in normal conditions.

9. *Representative Trade Organisations.*—There is unfortunately practically little progress of any value to report either on the employers' or the workers' sides. The most "individual" industry which still has neither any Employers' Federation nor any Workers' Union is the Rice and Oil Mill industry. Working conditions here are not "good" and the workers, being mostly town dwellers working in town mills, lack the living and other amenities possible to their open-country factory brethren.

10. *Industrial disputes.*—No Factory dispute was brought to the notice of the Inspectorate during the year.

11. *Due observance of working hours, etc.*—There were no applications during the year for relaxations of restrictions on hours of work due to direct war work in our factories. As arrangements had been made for executing definite munition work of an engineering nature in Calcutta workshops and leaving the annual overhaul of Assam factory machinery to the smaller Assam workshops rather than transport it down to and back from Calcutta, the pressure upon the Assam shops doing repair work for other factories, locomotives, steamships, etc., was not much heavier than usual. Where necessary the relaxation powers of Section 44(2) of the Factories Act were utilised.

On the whole the standard of maintenance of Registers has improved. There is still however room for improvement. Actually the rare visits which are possible do not allow a great chance of detecting irregularities made on the day of inspection when they can be detected by checking the actual workers present at the time of visit. Until workers can come forward without fear of consequences to report irregularities it is difficult to improve things if there is any desire for falsification regarding hours of work or wages matters as set out in Registers. The remedy with such employers is responsible trades unionism.

12. *Exemptions.*—Apart from special exemptions to engine and boiler men, urgent repairers, packers and despatchers common to all factories, tea factories invariably use Rule 53 of the Assam Rules allowing flexibility of hours of work for adults provided a notice is displayed that this Rule is being used—subject to its special conditions. It is *essential* that this notice be displayed and a copy be sent to the Inspectorate. This should be carefully seen to every year before seasonal work commences as, whilst factories did notify the Inspectorate and no doubt put up the notice when the Factories Act started in 1935, the maintenance of the notice is often overlooked. The same applies to Rice and Oil Mills which may want to work to exemptions requiring a notice of so working.

IV.—HOUSING AND CONDITIONS OF LIVING OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

13. This is best briefly described as "Welfare *ex*-Factory". The information given below is based upon information supplied by factories themselves though a great deal—particularly the improvements in the factories themselves—has been taken notice of when making inspection visits by the Inspectorate and by District Officers.

It is quite apparent that, despite the war, a great deal of new and reconstructional work is going on up-to-date, apart from benefits afforded the workers in the way of housing, medical attendance and such personal welfare-measures.

In last year's report the technical improvements in the factory were separated into three respective headings of Ventilation, Dust and Lighting. This year all has been embodied in this Section of the Report.

It is still impossible to gather accurate information as to the *ex*-factory condition of workers not housed by the employers, *e.g.* of the workers in town rice and oil and such like factories, but it is obvious that the average lowly paid workers' living conditions must leave much to be desired. The staff of the Inspectorate is quite inadequate for the detailing of an Inspector to enquire into this properly. It seems a useful line of enquiry for Town Welfare Committees or for the Department of Public Health if that Department can spare the time.

This Return was tried this year in stereotyped form as letters used for the year 1939 particulars have obvious disadvantages. It is meant to show annual factory improvements and *ex*-factory welfare carried out each individual year. The weakness of this for long-term-measures is apparent but will even-out if retained as an annual feature, *e.g.*, a factory completely rebuilt has little cause to spend money for some years and the same applies where considerable *ex*-factory expenditure on

say water or hospital items has recently taken place. As it is impossible year after year to repeat the same thing, the method selected was considered the most practical one. In Assam moreover, with recruited labour or labour largely a result of immigrant labour in the past whose descendants are now settled on estates, it is essential in industries' own interest to show what employers are doing for their workers, particularly as the writer has been charged in the press with seeking to paint too rosy a picture. Recently District Officers have agreed to send the Inspectorate copies of their periodical inspection reports as a whole not merely the factory portion, whilst the Controller of Emigrant Labour also receives such and himself inspects estates which recruit.

Even for the factory no Inspectorate has powers to demand information. An opinion has been expressed that all labour matters should be compulsory upon all concerns so that not only the willing ones will supply information and that this will be suitably done by the Labour Commissioners of Provinces. This seems a suitable matter for discussion by the next Labour Ministers' Conference and, as regards the Inspectorates' part, for the next Chief Inspectors of Factories Conference which is expected to precede the other.

It seems a pity however not to carry on with another "voluntary return" for 1941 as nothing can be done till well on next year as a result of conferences and resultant legislation even if such be approved.

Even with the stereotyped form it has been difficult in many cases to decide what were measures actually done in 1940 and it is feared many will feel that the writer has missed mentioning things which were in fact done during 1940. If however he listed the whole data supplied he would tend to imply that the concerns which had restricted the return to definite 1940 items were doing less than the others, which would be still more unfair.

There are two very important items which it is impossible to include in detail individually in available space, *viz.* Maternity Benefit and Anti-malaria work. Some gardens have merely said "usual benefits" and "usual or extended malaria control work carried out". Some have given figures of annual expenditure and spleen rate and other health statistics, others again have stated the Maternity benefits in detail. Maternity benefits very considerably but most properly aim at encouraging careful post as well as ante-natal care of both mother and child. Some are entirely a rate payment, current for so many weeks or months ante or post-natal or both ; others combine a bonus payment at birth with a second bonus after varying numbers of months of the infant's survival. The minimum gross payment seems to be about Rs. 8 and the maximum about Rs.40. In some cases a bonus for succesful delivery is also paid by the employer to the Midwife concerned. To associate the parents with this, in some cases the family pay say Re.1 and the employer also Re.1 to the Midwife. The training of midwives and nurses for our concerns is continuing at several centres, Chabua, Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Silchar as well as in the larger private hospitals.

In nearly all cases free or extra feeding (free) is given and medicines and special "foods" for anæmic mothers or if difficulty in giving natural feeding to the child. Many gardens give free young child feeding at the Hospital. Instances have been seen by the writer of scores and in some cases hundreds of youngsters so being fed.

Anti-malaria measures are more difficult to summarise, and, as this is peculiarly a long-term procedure and the idea of this Return has been criticised for its "annual" basis, it has been considered better not to quote figures or statements which might be misleading to a reader not conversant with the case. Next year however if Managers will say if they wish their figures quoting it will be done. It is presumed they intended them to be quoted this time.

Prophylactic treatment is also commonly given as routine during the malaria months to the workers or in some cases to young people. The same applies to other current diseases such as dysentery, cholera, etc. Some Returns state the annual expenditure on these.

Concession rate issues of rice, blankets, kerosene, coal, etc., are also mentioned in some Returns.

Comment was asked for and the Forms have been criticised for lack of entry-space per item. The reason is that it is desirable to issue a single-sheet Form and people were asked to add on the reverse if necessary. The spaces should suffice for noting briefly items (improvements) done during the year ;

they were not intended to cover a general statement of the position under each head as the concern stands at present as so many answers have tried to do. It was also suggested that Indian Staff amenities are not listed. Obviously these are in no way special and "staff" as distinct from "workers" (labourers) can always be shewn separately.

ASSAM VALLEY FACTORIES

Nagrijuli Tea Estate.—Windows put in round the Sorting Room for light and air. Septic tanks put in at Hospital for in-patients.

Borbheel Tea Estate.—A new Hospital with maternity ward, central heating and mosquito proofing was completed. A Malarial Surgeon was employed to supervise unto malaria measures. Two hundred and fifty eight bore-hole latrines put in.

Kacharigaon Tea Estate.—Gangways for Leaf Houses etc. covered in to factory against weather.

Deckiajuli Tea Estate.—Bore-hole latrines for each quarter being gradually installed. Staff quarters have flush type with septic tank. Anti-malarial drain shading proceeding and flushing dams under construction.

Monabarie Tea Estate.—A Staff Club built and bore-hole latrines being experimentally tried.

Halem Tea Estate.—Factory completely rewired and lighting greatly improved. Male rest room with 4 shower baths being erected. Female ditto in project. Line of improved type of houses built. Septic tank latrines being commenced as due to high water-table bore-hole latrines proved not suitable. Third *pucca* Hospital completed with full equipped operating theatre including oxygen apparatus. A whole-time officer kept for anti-malarial work.

Dimakusi Tea Estate.—Dust extraction under consideration. Two Norton tube wells installed in lines. Central heating put in in Hospital. Maternity allowance increased.

Dhullie Tea Estate.—A very modern (all electric) factory, so no structural or equipment changes. Lines —Septic tank latrines under trial for possible replacement of bore-hole type.

Monmohinipur Tea Estate.—Dust extractor under erection. Factory under reconstruction (new premises).

Sipoi Tea Estate.—Engine room greatly extended and improved. New lines of improved type to be built by 1942. Bore-hole latrines being experimented with.

Shyamguri Tea Estate.—Dust extraction fan installed.

Tongani Tea Estate.—Roof ventilation improved and Firing machine ducted. A bore-hole a trine is now available for each house.

Tarajulie Tea Estate.—Factory completely rewired. A 4-seat flush latrine put in. Extensive line drainage carried out. Extra ward added to Hospital. Anti-malarial work, shade planting etc. extended.

Bahpookri Tea Estate.—Engine room and main drives structurally isolated. Programme for new style houses, 24 ft. × 12 ft. and verandah, widely spaced, continued. Staff Club under consideration.

Bormah Jan Tea Estate.—Factory completely rewired including Leaf houses. Four seater septic tank latrines installed in place of old bore-hole type. Two tube wells sunk. Three ring wells covered and fitted with pumps. Two new tube wells. Septic tank for Hospital put in and new surgical ward added. Housing for 1940 limited to repairs but programme adopted for 1941.

Tezpore and Gogra Tea Estate.—Factory being given new electric installation. Night classes started for workers.

Balipara Tea Estate.—Factory lighting renovated. Dust extraction under consideration. Fire equipment increased. New box making room erected. Rest room and tea bar for factory workers built in factory compound. Three new 2-roomed houses built.

Chakonmati Tea Estate.—Considerable factory extension with better windows and floors done.

Bhooteachang Tea Estate.—Firing machinery improved (and ventilation). Fire equipment increased. Housing now practically all pucca type.

Hattigor Tea Estate.—Air conditioning of Sorting Room installed. Septic tank, factory sanitation, to be put in cold weather of 1941. Fire equipment reorganised. Septic tank sanitation being installed at both garden Hospitals.

Addabarie Tea Estate.—Factory lighting renovated. Firing Room roof raised for better light and ventilation. Twenty-five bore-hole latrines put in in lines. Anti-malarial programme, shading etc., continued.

Dhunseri Tea Estate.—Factory rebuilt very recently. Dust Extraction fan installed. Fire equipment increased. New type 2-room house programme in hand. Bore-hole latrine installation in hand.

Kuttalguri Tea Estate.—Dust extractor to be installed. Factory flush type latrine under consideration. Engine room enlarged and windows improved. A new school built. Football started. Central heating to be put in in 2 new Hospitals. Anti-malarial work continued.

Bokahola Tea Estate.—Large Dust Extraction fan installed. The factory was newly built in 1937-38.

Rungajaun Tea Estate.—New Firing Room floor put down. Sorting Room will get new floor in 1941, other floors done previous to 1940. Wireless provided for Staff Club. Two tube wells and pumps put in. Septic tank for Hospital will be completed in 1941. Maternity Ward added.

Woka Tea Estate.—Factory roof raised and extra windows put in. Houses fitted with windows in 1940.

Khorahat Tea Estate.—Dust extraction has been improved. Full length ventilation cowl fitted to roof. Main roof renewed and painted with aluminium against heat. Creche to start for 1941 season. Line tube well programme completed 22 wells by end of 1940 ; continuing. Septic tank latrine for lines for 700 users.

Towkok Tea Estate.—Dust extraction fan fitted in Sorting Room. Twenty-two 2-room houses built. Water system extended to give stand pipes close to all groups of houses.

Gangabari Tea Estate.—Fifteen new houses built.

Muttrapore Tea Estate.—Part of factory roof and floors renewed. (This factory has a piped supply from the Naga Foot-hills.)

Boisahabi Tea Estate.—Dust extraction to be installed. Factory enlarged and ceiling raised ; new fermenting tables and monorail carriage method installed. New houses are being built and bore-hole latrines put in (no figures shewn).

Thowra Tea Estate.—Firing Room temperature improved (reduced) by isolating Stokehole from rest of Room. Garden well programme now up to 21 tube wells. Extra (second) 12-seater septic tank latrine installed. Following specialist anti-malarial survey a programme is in hand.

Lattakoojan Tea Estate.—New Male and Female factory workers' latrine. Part of factory reroofed and refloored. Thirty 2-roomed houses built. Bore-hole latrines now available for each family ; 60 being put in in 1940. New (second) school opened. Two new ring wells sunk and 3 new pumps.

Langharjan Tea Estate.—Factory roofed with asbestos sheeting ; all walls plastered.

Tiok Tea Estate.—Sorting Room Dust Extraction plant installed.

Dahingeapar Tea Estate.—Dust extraction to be installed in 1941. One "C" Class school built. Bore-hole latrines under trial.

Borholla Tea Estate.—Factory roof opened to improve ventilation. One new school started (out-garden). Indoor patients ward (Hospital) built.

Seleng Tea Estate.—New factory latrine (septic tank). Twenty new brick houses. Bore-hole latrines put in in new lines.

Numalighur Tea Estate.—Dust extraction installed. Fire equipment increased. New Leaf House built. Twenty-six new houses built. New school built. Water supply line increased.

Manipur Tea Estate.—Large open tank (reservoir) and hand pump put in for outlying workers' lines. Line drains pucca-bridged. A new Hospital and Dispensary was opened in December 1939.

Rajabari Tea Estate.—One room of factory reconstructed.

Harmutty Tea Estate.—Factory lighting rearranged and improved. Dust extraction equipment installed. New well with pump and overhead tank and piping for 150 workers put in. Septic tank in lines now cover about 10 per cent.

Ghillidary Tea Estate.—Firing machine ducted. Pucca drain laid all round the factory. One " C " Class school.

Borting Tea Estate.—Factory ventilation improved. Latrines commenced in lines.

Lakmijan Tea Estate.—Factory water supply improved. Anti-malarial shading of drains considerably extended.

Borsillah Tea Estate.—Dust extraction equipment being erected. Twenty houses erected annually to programme. A new Hospital was erected in 1939. An additional ward and an administration block will be built in 1941. Anti-malarial planting extended.

Rungagora Tea Estate.—Extensive Dust extraction equipment will be put in. (The factory was new in 1937). One new well put in in adjacent village. Six bore-hole latrines for individual families. Large drain dug for anti-malarial work.

Bhagawan Tea Estate.—The factory building was " repaired ". Five new houses built. One tube well put in.

Banwaripur Tea Estate.—Factory walls opened for better ventilation.

Teok Tea Estate.—Factory ventilation a 1941 programme. New bore-hole latrines for both sexes (1940). Sorting Room and considerable factory extension to be done in 1941 cold weather. Twelve new 2-roomed houses, with one bore-hole-latrine, built and a new tube well for this group of houses.

Kakajan Tea Estate.—New type of houses, with own fenced vegetable garden and family latrine, programme continues. Anti-malarial work, hedging, etc., extended.

Sockieting Tea Estate.—Oil lighting replaced by electricity in the factory. Factory (daylight) lighting also improved by 4 extra windows. One pucca Staff quarters and several (no figures) workers' houses built new. Scouting being introduced. Hospital completely renovated.

Borhat Tea Estate.—Old dry bucket latrines at factory replaced by porcelain pans and septic tank type. Sixty bore-hole latrines put in in lines. Anti-malarial draining and shading extended.

Satai Tea Estate.—Dust Extraction fan put in in Sorting Room.

Doyang Tea Estate.—School house extended. Club built and equipped with Radio. Hospital extended and line drainage improved for anti-malarial work.

Moheema Tea Estate.—Six ventilators fitted to factory. *Pucca* floor laid in Fermenting Room. Radio provided for workers. Anti-malarial survey made.

Gossainbari Tea Estate.—Rest room for adults and creche for infants proposed.

Nyagogra Tea Estate.—Hot tea canteen for factory. Shower baths for factory. Safety clothing. Engine drivers and mistris and assistants provided with blue shirts and shorts and washed at the Company's expense.

Dilli Tea Estate.—One hundred concrete well rings made. After seasoning will be put in to replace existing *kutcha* line wells.

Khobong Tea Estate.—Extra exhaust fan installed in Sorting Room. Firing Room ventilation improved by fan and windows and by segregation of stokeholes from main room. Thirty families re-housed from old barrack type houses. New school erected. Five new tube wells put in. New modern Hospital erected. New anti-malarial scheme commenced.

Jamirah Tea Estate.—Bore-hole latrines in lines now total 200. *Pucca* cow sheds provided for workers' cattle outside the lines. Cattle improvement and provision of fodder has commenced. Scout troop started.

Itakhooli Tea Estate.—Further dust extraction installed. Firing machines fitted with ducts. Twenty new *pucca* houses. One club for staff and 1 for workers. Sanitation now put in in Hospital and being started in the workers' lines. Drains shaded for anti-malarial work.

Lepetkatta Tea Estate.—New generator and battery put in for use in 1941 season. Eighty new houses built. Two new Wards to Hospital.

Sessa Tea Estate.—One brick staff and 10 brick workers' houses built, making 3 and 40 of each respectively since 1938.

Gillapukri Tea Estate.—Dust extraction fan put in in Sorting Room. Sixteen 24 ft. ×12 ft. *pucca* houses. Four-room septic tank latrine added to school and club houses.

Dikom Tea Estate.—Dust extraction plant put in for 1941 season. Thirty new brick houses to Indian Tea Association Specification with separate cook houses built. Communal cattle sheds and manure sheds being built. Five tube wells put in.

Korongoni Tea Estate.—Dust extraction fan to be put in.

Dhoedam Tea Estate.—Detailed improvement to the dust extraction plant was made. Twelve reinforced brick houses built.

Pabbojan Tea Estate.—Two rest and feeding rooms for factory workers to be built. An 8-compartment septic tank latrine for factory workers of both sexes. Tea conveyor being erected to reduce lifting and carrying. Concrete drains being put in in one of the large lines. (All other lines are brick-drained.) Two extensions made to the Hospital. Twelve 2-room reinforced brick houses built annually—76 to date. Three 8-compartment septic tank latrines added in 1940 (12 in all). Bore-hole latrines also meanwhile being increased in number.

Seajuli Tea Estate.—Septic tank latrines to go in at factory. A steel and concrete Leaf House with system of central "chutes" to avoid workers moving up and down stairs. New school and new club built. Four wells covered in and pumps to be installed. New septic tank latrine at Hospital. New Hospital to be built.

Rajah Alli Tea Estate.—Line sanitation [programme made but work not yet commenced.

Khowang Tea Estate.—Dust extractor to principal sorting machines. Upper floor of factory removed to improve ventilation and lighting. The Rolling Room was enlarged early in 1941. Three new houses erected.

Borborooah Tea Estate.—Three factory latrines put in. Extra 1,600 gallons water tank installed for general water-supply. Septic tank installed at Hospital. Anti-malarial drain shading progressed.

Chubwa Tea Estate.—Firing machines ducted. Six tube wells put in. Fifty bore-hole latrines put in per annum. Malarial survey now in hand.

Digulturrung Tea Estate.—Factory electric battery replaced. Iron Leaf House with Fermenting Room on ground floor built replacing 2 old type Leaf Houses and old Fermenting Room. Twenty houses walled with special bricks and ceilings lined with cement to reduce heat. Fifty bore-hole latrines erected.

Hingrijan Tea Estate.—Dust extraction under consideration. (Factory was rebuilt only in 1937.)

Maijan Tea Estate.—New roof in parts. One complete line of houses on new site, of brick. Staff club opened. Nine new tube wells and pumps installed. A large new central Hospital completed.

Kanu Tea Estate.—Extra windows and skylights fitted to factory.

Sealkotee Tea Estate.—Factory entirely rewired and light fittings modernised. New ducts fitted to firing machines and further ventilation to factory roof. New floors throughout the factory and Rolling room enlarged and re-arranged. New female factory latrine. Fifty brick houses built. Disused office converted to school. Concrete drains programme continues. New Hospital at Rungamutty, with septic tank sanitation and running water.

Namroop Tea Estate.—A new factory built in 1939-40. Dust extraction fan in Sorting Room and firing machines ducted. Semi-*pucca* houses on *pucca* plinth programme commenced. Fifty-six bore-hole latrines put down—further 80 for 1941. Dysentery Ward improved. Considerable *anti*-malaria levelling and shading, etc.

Dhelakhat Tea Estate.—Factory rest room and creche under construction end of 1940. Factory completely rebuilt in 1940. Twenty brick wall, 2-room houses and 24-room brick staff quarters built. Club sanctioned, to be built in 1941. Main line drains deepened and some latrines installed. Malarial survey was almost completed and control has commenced.

Lengrai Tea Estate.—Electric lighting extended to School and staff club. Factory and allied premises rebuilding programme commenced in 1937, is now completed. Thirty *pucca* 1-family houses to replace old barrack type houses, making 115 in all to-date. Thirty more started in December 1940. New Staff house in 1941, makirg 7 such to-date. Above mentioned School and Staff Club completed and Radio set. Sports days competitions, one realised Rs 276, for Assam War Fund. Scout patrol hoped for in 1941. Five new tube wells ; five more commenced in early 1941. Further bore-hole latries put in. Considerable anti-malarial programme for 1941.

Jaipur Tea Estate.—Dust extraction installed and Firing machines ducted. Good number (figure not stated) *pucca* or reinforced concrete walled houses erected. Twenty-five/fifty bore-hole latrines as per programme for year, totalling 132 to-date. Septic tank latrines installed at Hospital. Reports spleen rate etc. recorded of anti-malarial work.

Limbuguri Tea Estate.—Factory creche and new Hospital proposed for sanction. The Assam Research Society is doing anti-malarial work here.

Hoogrijan Tea Estate.—Thirty further houses given brick walls. Anti-malarial work increased In 1941 one complete line of houses to be controlled by spraying.

Kanjikoah Tea Estate.—Factory Rest Room under erection. Fifteen/twenty new houses annually of re-housing programme. New school built. Considerable Troop of Scouts. Five new tube wells sinking in 1941 ; total 14 to-date. Bore-hole latrines according to annual programme. New Hospital with septic tank completed.

Nahorkutia Tea Estate.—Fire equipment re-arranged and drills started. One line—housing half the total workers—completely equipped with bore-hole latrines. Two 2-roomed Hospital Segregation Ward for 12 patients built. Special child malnutrition treatment started.

Teen Ali Tea Estate.—Firing Room chimneys erected outside the factory building and machines ducted and Firing Machines Cowl-ridge roof raised a further 12 inches. Extra latrines for males added. Main housing work was renewal of *kutcha* houses but a few modern ones were built. Bore-hole latrines being extended.

Daisajan Tea Estate.—Twelve *pucca* houses building annually, now totalling 70 such. Bore-hole latrines extending. Scouts flourishing.

Ethelwold Tea Estate.—Factory ventilation greatly improved. Boiler and Engine Room enlarged. Two new tube wells sunk.

Dirok Tea Estate.—Eight new houses built. All open wells being covered and fitted with pumps.

Koilamari Tea Estate.—Whole factory to be re-wired. New dust extraction arrangement installed. Two new flushing latrines built, three seats for males and 2 for females. New ceilings to Engine and Rolling Rooms. New Leaf House with Fermenting Room on ground floor. New Firing Room Stokehole with Jill Mill and glass wall. Twenty-four concrete houses, 18 ft. × 12 ft. built, an improvement over previous designs as having a 4 ft. verandah extension. Fifty six concrete houses in past 2½ years. New Staff Quarters of 5 rooms, now 5 in number, each with self-contained bath but separate kitchen. Share one school with Joyhing Tea Estate. Two new concrete wells, concrete surrounds with pumps. All wells to be fitted with pumps.

Hattialli Tea Estate.—Following fairly recent general remodelling, additional roof lights fitted in factory roof. Improved dust extraction plant installed. Tea sorting removed from upstairs to ground floor. Forty new brick houses, new school built. Nineteen tube wells with *pucca* washing places built. Eight new pumps put in. Eighteen bore-hole latrines put in. New lines have entirely new drainage. New Hospital Office and Dispensary started 1941 and present Dispensary converted to a Ward. Anti-malarial work extended. 1940 was lowest death rate for past 10 years.

Dirial Tea Estate.—Dust extractor being installed. Rolling and Engine Rooms considerably enlarged. Ninety-three brick walled 2—room houses and 31 kutcha built. Borehole latrines completed for 2 lines, 2 more lines in hand. Practically all drains etc. canalised and shaded now.

Hansara Tea Estate.—Dust extraction plant under consideration. One tube well and 2 shower baths installed at factory. Twelve *pucca* houses built and 15 tube wells. Over head water supply tank to one line for septic tank latrines, 3 of which of 12 seats each built. Re-sunk 50 bore-holes and 25 new ones.

Heeleakah Tea Estate.—Deep tube well with iron-eliminating plant by Messrs. Scott and Saxby installed : piped to tanks throughout the lines. Bore-hole latrine programme extended.

Powai Tea Estate.—Dust extraction plant fitted in Sorting Room. Factory latrines extended. Many thousand rupees spent on re-housing programme. One well and 1 pump and *pucca* tank and piping installed. New Segregation Ward at Hospital completed 1940 with electric light, mosquito proofing and septic tank. Considerable anti-malarial expenditure.

Titadimoro Tea Estate.—Factory reconstruction programme commenced some years ago practically completed, floors and storage bins being completed in 1940. Twenty-two semi-*pucca* houses. Three new pumps fitted to wells. All lines now supplied with bore-hole latrines.

Joyhing Tea Estate.—Fermenting Room re-wired and 2 Withering Houses wired for electric light. Fermenting Room and 1 Leaf House reconstructed. Forty new type Ferro Concrete houses built. Two Senior Staff quarters completed. New Power Pump for garden supply.

Tonganagaon Tea Estate.—Electric ærial lines re-built for greater safety in factory and bungalow area. Dust extraction to be completed early 1941. Rolling and Fermenting Room walls reconstructed to give better light and ventilation. Nine new double houses. Original school improved and new one built on other garden. Eight new tube wells sunk, with special washing plinths. One new ward and new Isolation House added to Hospital. Anti-malarial work extended.

Bordeobam Tea Estate.—Dust extractor fitted 1940-41 cold season. Twenty-five new single houses built. Staff Club under erection. Two new tube wells sunk and 2 for 1941. Six bore-hole latrines put in.

Mohunbaree Tea Estate.—Factory completely re-wired. Factory roof re designed for better ventilation. Firing Room extended and Rolling Room air-conditioned. Six steel houses for workers and 4 for Staff. New school. New Staff Club. One 7 seat septic tank latrine. Nine hundred feet concrete main drain renewed. Hospital completely renewed and new Dispensary and Isolation Ward provided.

Raidang Tea Estate.—Eight compartment septic tank latrine replaced old factory bore-hole type. Forty houses will be completed early 1941. Eleven tube wells with pumps and *pucca* washing-places in 1940. One set of 8 and 4 sets of 12 compartments septic tank latrines replaced 5 sets of 8 compartments of old bore-hole type.

Tippuk Tea Estate.—One septic tank latrine at factory, one room for each sex. Annual "*pucca*" housing programme continued, 18 houses annually, now total 165 *pucca* out of 642 in all. *Pucca* Club, electric light, fan and radio built. Bore-hole latrine progamme continued. All houses sprayed by anti-malarial staff—considerable anti-malarial work.

Samdang Tea Estate.—Fans made for dust extraction. Firing Room ventilation improved and asbestos roof put over machines. Twelve-compartment septic tank latrine. New brick houses put in in 3 lines (figures not stated). Radio put in Staff Club. Extension of premises for theatre proposed for 1941. Scouts flourishing. Fifteen tube wells in 1941 programme (27 to-date). T. B. Ward added to Hospital. Three segregation depots rebuilt with brick. Extensive anti-malarial work.

Rukong Tea Estate.—Electricity proposed for factory for 1941.

Hapjan Tea Estate—Factory re-wired and fittings overhauled. Dust extraction fan re-sited. "C" Class school opened. Bore-hole latrine programme continued.

Monkhooshi Tea Estate.—Dust extraction in hand. *Pucca* Club built for staff. Sixty bore-hole latrines put in.

Namdang Tea Estate.—Factory partly re-wired. Dust extraction ducts to be fitted to existing fans. Two of the four Firing machines converted to steam heating from coal firing. Tea canteen at factory. Concrete ring-well built at factory as stand-by to pumped supply. Rat and bird proof godown converted for rice storage for concession rate rice issues. Twelve improved type houses built—a start to replacement of old barrack type housing. Nineteen other houses built in 1940. Second school built and started—books and stationery issued free of cost to pupils. Four ring-wells sunk. Flush latrine fitted to Hospital and extra washing places provided.

Bogapani Tea Estate.—Firing machines being ducted. Five-seat septic tank factory latrine built. Twelve new houses built. Existing *g.i.* sheet houses' roofs being extended. An Anglican Church built. Roads and drains completed in one line and in progress in others. Isolation Ward (mosquito proof) with septic tank latrine built.

Mankhoa Tea Estate.—Forty-two *kutcha* houses built.

Thanai Tea Estate.—Factory lighting system improved and general structural improvements. Fifty houses built in new line. Three more tube-wells put down and line drains improved.

Longsoal Tea Estate.—Factory lighting system much improved. Dust duct fitted in Sorting Room. Six ventilation ducts fitted to factory roof to reduce Firing Room temperature (Chief Inspector's visit). Septic tank latrines at factory. Tube well sunk in factory compound. "B" class school enlarged. Several (number not stated) tube wells sunk and new water service to largest set of lines. Pumps fitted to most of existing wells now. Bore-hole latrines put in in largest set of lines.

Dejoo Tea Estate.—Extra electric lights fitted in factory and false (raised) roof to improve natural lighting. Water service pipes extended. Workshop extended, floor partly relaid, chimneys removed to outside factory building. Building painted for coolness and light. New Staff house (concrete) for clerk. European Bungalow converted to School and Club use.

Margherita Tea Estate.—Two new Staff quarters and 20 workers' houses and Staff Club built. Sixteen more closed wells with pumps put down. Latrines built in 3 lines. New *pucca* Hospital building (1940-41).

Dolaguri Tea Estate.—One tube well put in.

Nokhroy Tea Estate.—Six skylights added to factory roof (total of 18). Eighteen *pucca* houses and one *pucca* Club built, equipped with radio, electricity and furnished. Six tube wells put down. Bore-hole latrines now given to all Staff quarter. Hospital re-floored with new *pucca* cook-house.

Dehing Tea Estate,—Two tube wells sunk at factory. Ten new houses erected. Tube wells put in, 26 in 3 years. Four Wards of Hospital built.

Nalani Tea Estate.—Dust extraction improved and fluff collecting chamber installed. Twenty *pucca* houses and 1 Staff quarters built. Three new tube wells put in. All new houses fitted with bore-hole latrines. Dysentery Ward at Hospital rebuilt with 2 modern W. Cs. added.

Panitola Tea Estate.—Dust extractor overhauled. New fan and dust chamber installed. New tube well at factory. All old type plaster interior walls replaced by brick. All buildings and machinery painted. Two new Staff houses ; 18 new line houses. Five new tube wells with *pucca* plinths. Staff quarters being fitted with bore-hole latrines.

Balijan South Tea Estate.—Five double family houses replaced by 10 single and modern type. Scouts flourishing. Three medium depth tube wells put in. New latrines of last year have proved popular with labour force. Three new Maternity Wards, apart from the main Hospital, built each with own flush W. C.

Sonapur Tea Estate.—New Sorting Room to be built and engine room and firing room to be-walled off from rest of factory for coolness. (This factory has been re-constructed in the past few years).

A South Lakhimpur Tea Estate.—Sends considerable information but does not state which is 1940 work. Prefers name omitted. Two new hospital Wards and 2 more planned.

Menoka Tea Estate.—Partial re-building of factory and thorough repairs for 1941. Contemplated Hospital extension and anti-malarial work.

Nonoi Tea Estate.—Dust extractor being installed in Sorting Room.

Borpani Tea Estate—New factory building under erection. Where new houses needed will be of *g.i.* sheet in place of thatch.

Killing Valley Tea Estate.—One factory latrine for males and one for females put in.

Sagmootea Tea Estate.—Existing fans altered and Sorting machinery rearranged to assist dust extraction. Ten new semi-*pucca* houses. School equipment increased (books, slates, furniture). Considerable anti-malarial work.

Gingia Tea Estate.—Dust extraction plant under erection for 1941 season. " Monitor " ventilator on Sorting Room roof. New septic tank latrine commenced use in 1940. Leaf House partly converted from "changs" to "racks" and new ramps replace place old steep wooden stairs. Five new houses built. One " C " class school opened. One new tube well pump put down. New " Administration " Block being erected at Hospital. Flushing syphon for anti-malarial work installed.

Kelleyden Tea Estate.—Dust extraction estimated for. New electric wiring in 1939 Hospital and Segregation Ward and new Head Office (1940). New louvres, steps and floors in Leaf Houses, also new *pucca* drains. New Sorting Room floor. New electric battery and battery house. Thirty bore-hole latrines put in annually. New Kyah shop for workers. Two 2" deep tube wells. Many improvements (detail) done 1934 onwards.

Burrapahar Tea Estate.—Factory premises re-constructed.

Sukunjuri Tea Estate.—Dust extraction in 1941 and firing machine ducting. (This small factory has been relatively considerably enlarged in 1940).

TEA ENGINEERING

Talup Workshop (Assam Frontier Company).—Workers share the amenities of the adjacent Estate. Septic tank sanitation.

Nazira Workshop (Assam Company).—Workers share the amenities of the adjacent Estate. Most of the mistris live in the village but for those living in lines, cook-houses were built in 1940. The Shop has had its doors and windows improved and is now more airy and the light is better. *Pucca* drains and cycle shed put in.

NON-TEA ENGINEERING

Sri Bhagwati Mills, Hojai.—Dust extraction fans in Rice Department. Some new workers' houses built.

Meghraj Nandlal Mill Hojai.—Mill structures extended. Tube well installed. Ground applied for school.

Ramlal Mills, Raha.—Mill structure improved.

" New " Rice Mill, Khowangghat.—Two houses to accommodate 8 workers under construction

The Assam Oil Company, Limited.—A very full account figured in the 1938 Report. Last year owing to strike troubles in 1939 little could be said. This year the Company has given a very full statement from which the following has been extracted :—

Digboi.—Some 3,448 workers housed in 3,153 quarters. One hundred eighty-eight more brick houses built in 1940 and existing houses extensively improved. Large families get 3-roomed houses. There are 2 Middle English and 6 Primary Schools. At end of 1940 the old Hospital was converted to a school. There are night classes for adults and also for apprentices. A Manual Training School building was not quite completed in 1940. Scouts—59 and 78 juniors. Piped watter supply throughout area. Fifty-one new taps installed in 1940. Two thousand six hundred feet of additional concrete draining put in in 1940. The new Hospital was opened in March 1940. It has accommodation for 90 patients exclusive of private wards, with special wards for T. B. and for women and children. There are also an operation block of 4 rooms, X-Ray and Electro Medical Department, Pathological Laboratory, Anti-malaria Laboratory, Cold Room for preserving vaccines, sera and food, Disinfecting plant and separate cook houses for the communities. There are also 2 out-patient departments, (1) at Hospital and (2) at the Refinery. Also a Purdah Maternity Hospital and an Isolation Hospital (the old Fields Dispensary) of 4 wards. Three Ambulances, one of which always on duty day or night.

Staff.—One European Medical Officer, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 7 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2 European Sisters, 8 Nurses, Clerk, Store-keeper, Steward, 10 Compounders, 32 Dressers or ward attendants with kitchen and outside staff.

Maternity.—A Maternity Hospital with qualified Lady Doctor. A qualified Health Visitor visits in homes and gives lectures.

Sixteen square miles are controlled for anti-malarial work by special staff. The incidence of malaria among the workers is comparatively slight.

TINSUKIA

One hundred forty-eight employees out of total of 379 housed in 170 brick quarters. Seven new quarters built in 1940 and extensive repairs to existing quarters. Large families get 3-roomed quarters. Employees not housed in Company's lines get house allowance.

Two new taps provided in 1940.

A new 7-seater flush latrine provided in 1940.

Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, Margherita.—Housing in *pucca* type programme continuing. Company's aided schools extended and improved also the hospital. Anti-malaria survey undertaken. Dearness allowance made to all workers from 1st May 1940. Workmen's Provident fund, Gratuities and Leave Rules introduced from 1st April 1940.

Tezpur-Balipara Railway Workshop, Tezpur.—A 4-seater latrine put in. Workshops being fenced in. Staff quarters being re-built.

SURMA VALLEY FACTORIES

Sonarupa Tea Estate.—Thirty-six *pucca* plinth latrines put in in lines : programme continuing. Thirty-four enclosed *kutcha* wells and 6 *pucca* and 2 tube wells. Spleen rate dropped from 46 to 17 per cent. in past 4 years. Anti-malarial work continued.

Rupacherra Tea Estate.—Factory and leaf houses rewired for better lighting. Dust extraction installed in Sorting Room. Line water supply improved by extra tanks. Bore-hole latrines programme commenced.

Rajkie Tea Estate.—Line water supply programme continuing : now has deep tube well. Deep tube wells in *Busti* lines and 73 wells for garden lines in case of tube well plant failure.

Koyah Tea Estate.—Rolling and Fermenting Rooms rebuilt and heat insulating lining to factory roof. Firing machines ducted. Dust extraction hoped for in 1941.

Chargola Tea Estate.—Interior factory partition walls replaced by glass. Dust extraction system extended. *Pucca* floors relaid. Barrack type houses separated. Three new tube wells sunk ; new drains cut and anti-malaria hedges planted to oiled drains.

Khadim Tea Estate.—Two fans installed in Sorting Room (dust). Pump fitted to factory well. Recent factory structural improvements continuing. Houses being provided with higher plinth in all new quarters.

Amrail Tea Estate.—New tube well in factory precincts. School now made " pucca ".

Hattikhira Tea Estate.—Nearly 600 square feet of new factory windows. Factory bore-hole latrines abolished. 10 new *pucca* ones in replacement. New water settling tank installed. New factory floor and drains, and precincts roads tar-macadamised. Staff Club erected and 2 children's playgrounds with swings, etc., and 5 wireless sets for garden workers. Two new tube wells. Clerical staff supplied with bore-hole latrines.

Lungla Tea Estate.—Factory electric lighting system to be improved shortly. Dust extraction installed. Firing Machines exhaust improved (ducted). Estate Hospital considerably improved.

Jafflong Tea Estate.—New set of quarters on 6 feet plinths constructed. New roads and *pucca* bridge between workers' lines and factory. Bi-monthly cinema shows for workers mostly taken on gardens showing work and play, etc. More hedging of drains for malaria control done.

Craigpark Tea Estate.—New hospital of 3 wards. Conducting drain flushing experiments (anti-malaria) with De Villiers syphons.

West Jalinga Tea Estate.—All *kutcha* wells replaced by brick walled.

Sephinijuri Bheel Tea Estate.—Experimental dust extraction installed. Rolling Room fitted with heat-insulating ceiling.

Bidyanagar Tea Estate.—Modern dust extraction about to be installed. Factory rebuilt 1939-40 cold weather. Bore-hole latrines being put in in lines.

Kapnapahar Tea Estate.—Twenty-two new workers' houses built on new sites to relieve congestion and a tube well sunk. Drain shading (anti-malaria) extended.

Rashidpur Tea Estate.—Separate, new, electric battery house installed. Sorting Room dust ducts fitted. Fire extinguishers extended. Factory roof raising completed giving much cooler and lighter working spaces. *Pucca* drain programme continuing. Anti-malaria shading of drains continuing.

Rungicherra Tea Estate.—Sorting Room duct fitted. Firing Room fitted with roof ventilators.

Amo Tea Estate.—Dust extractor installed. One factory tube well put in. Thirty-two bore-hole latrines put in in lines.

Dullabcherra Tea Estate.—New Sorting Room, light and airy, replaced old one.

Nalua Tea Estate.—Workers' Lines sanitation (bore-hole) programme continuing—56 now in use.

Longai Tea Estate.—Factory ventilation and window space improved. One new 300 feet deep 6" tube well installed. Rolling Room fitted with heat-insulating ceiling.

Hingajea Tea Estate.—Firing Room exhaust fan installed. Old Withering Loft re-floored and converted for storage. Nine new workers' lines erected. Electric light installed in Hospital. A trained Midwife added to the Medical Staff.

Lalchand Tea Estate.—Full length ventilator fitted to factory roof. Twenty-four feet × 12 feet houses erected. Night classes started in Estate School. Line drainage improved.

Madhupur Tea Estate.—Electric lighting installed in factory. *Pucca* factory sanitation put in. Fire equipment increased.

Deanston Tea Estate.—Dust extraction fan added. Factory loft dismantled and extra roof ventilation given. Machinery fencing improved. (Note by Chief Inspector of Factories :—Anti-malaria work very specially done here, *vide* Dr. Ramsay's remarks at Indian Tea Association Meeting of 1941 on care now given to this matter by the Industry.)

Rajghat Tea Estate.—Extra windows and two dust extraction fans fitted in Sorting Room and cowl ventilators. Latter also in Engine Room. Creche rest house for sorting womens' infants under construction.

Maguracherra Tea Estate.—Factory floor relaid in *pucca*. Fifty-one houses built and old barrack type houses cut and made into smaller ones. One new tube-well sunk. All drains deepened. New anti-malarial hedges planted.

Goombira Tea Estate.—Dust extraction hope to instal shortly. Three line pumps put in.

Lakhipur Tea Estate.—New Factory lighting battery installed. Dust extraction fan put in in Sorting Room. Mist Chamber and air conditioned Rolling and Fermenting Room plant installed. Fifty new houses built on new site. Staff club with Radio and gramophone built. Two new wells under construction. New *pucca* Hospital under construction. Dam and flushing system installed for flushing of drains (anti-malaria).

Boondukmara Tea Estate.—Firing machines ducted.

Chandighat Tea Estate.—Considerable factory improvements recently completed. In 1940 one extra latrine at factory and 14 bore-hole latrines in lines.

Sreebari Tea Estate.—Factory under reconstruction (*pucca*).

Noyapara Tea Estate.—Dust extraction under installation.

Teliapara Tea Estate.—Electricity extended to Leaf Houses. Factory structure under improvement.

Madhabpore Tea Estate.—Factory structure overhauled and in Rolling and Fermenting Rooms fitted with heat-insulating ceilings.

Chandpore Tea Estate.—More windows put in factory and interior structures painted white for light. Sorting Room structure opened out for better ventilation and removed to ground floor and partitioned off from Firing Room. Furnace Room of Firing Room enlarged. Covered gangway to Leaf House fitted. An improved type of house is being introduced.

Narainchera Tea Estate.—Old wooden factory structure replaced by steel. Roof painted aluminium internally and externally (for coolness). Firing and Sorting Rooms fitted with roof ventilators and Rolling Rooms and opened up with louvres. Top storey windows increased by 50 per cent.; new gutters and rain-pipes fitted. New carpenters' shop. Engine Room extended and improved.

Sree Madanmohan Tea Estate.—Dust extraction reported working well. Fire equipment improved School to be started. Anti-malarial measures started.

Dwarbund Tea Estate.—Small rest room arranged at factory. Report essential to improve factory structure if materials available.

Rampore Tea Estate.—Fourteen new lines of houses erected. One factory well put in.

Bhubandhar Tea Estate.—Electric light installed in 1940. Dust extraction equipment ordered. (A water-supply scheme costing Rs.22,000 put in in 1939-40). Bore-hole latrines being installed in lines.

Jellalpore Tea Estate.—Firing machines ducted. New Fermenting Room to be built. Estate Hospital to have septic tank sanitary system.

Kalline Tea Estate.—Dust extraction plant under installation. Fermenting and Rolling Room air conditioned. Firing Room given additional ventilation. There are now 214 bore-hole latrines in use in the lines.

Derby Tea Estate.—Factory made dust extractor fitted in Sorting Room and exhaust fan added Two deep tube-wells to be put in before the monsoon of 1941.

Kurmah Tea Estate.—Firing Room ventilation improved and dust extraction in Sorting Room extended. Anti-malarial work under supervision of specialist staff centred at Madabpore Tea Estate for this area group of Messrs. Duncan's estates.

Champarai Tea Estate.—Windows fitted to whole length of east side of Rolling Room.

Dhamai Tea Estate—Factory rewired and lighting improved. Large new Rolling Room has been "floor-lit". Sorting machinery entirely rearranged and dust extraction installed. New factory latrines for males. Main estate water-supply improved by extending supply to out-garden. Ten new bore-hole latrines put in. Long barrack type quarters replaced by self-contained new houses giving privacy. Extensive anti-malaria work being carried out.

Bagh O'Bahar Tea Estate.—Six skylight ventilators added to factory roof.

Jetinga Valley Tea Estate.—Dust extraction extended. Walls replaced by steel mesh for better ventilation. Thirteen barrack type houses "cut" to smaller ones and 25 new houses erected. Two new tube wells sunk. Line drains deepened. Anti-malarial hedging extended.

Annacherra Tea Estate.—Dust extraction asked for. Roof ventilation improved, particularly in the Firing Room. Extra fire fighting equipment installed in Sorting Room. Sorting Room floor relaid and all machinery and fencings painted with aluminium paint for light.

Line housing programme continues. Water-supply stand pipes added both in lines and at factory. Communal latrines installed in lines. Hospital completely mosquito-proofed. Anti-malaria automatic sluicing of drains installed.

Cutlacherra Tea Estate.—Factory windows made to open. Factory roof raised and ridges (ventilation) raised.

Subong Tea Estate.—Main ventilation and space improvement carried out in factory. Electric wiring totally renewed and additional lights installed. All *kutcha* fencing replaced by metal. Twenty-five new houses of improved 4-chali in place of old 2-chali type built. Reservoir deepened. Adults' evening school started and very successful: it is well lit electrically. Male and female wards added to hospital and electric light in the wards. Spring mattresses provided. Anti-malarial shade work extended.

Pathecherra Tea Estate.—Factory roof raised and part of the old wooden structure replaced by steel. Anti-malarial work continues.

Saraswati Tea Estate.—A "B" class school was started.

Monierkhal Tea Estate.—Dust extraction under installation.

Tarapore Tea Company, Limited—Dewan Division.—Two new houses to replace old large barrack type. This makes 239 new houses under present programme to-date. Two new Indian Staff houses. Forty-eight new bore-hole latrines put down. Water flush and septic tank latrine for the factory. Dewan factory lighting improved. Complete "Sirocco" dust extraction equipment installed for every Sorting machine. All Firing machines ducted. New "C" class school at Bundoo, making 3 in all in the Dewan Division.

Burtoll Division.—Home made dust extractor fitted in Sorting Room. Firing Room lighting and ventilation improved by new skylights. Twenty-five improved type houses built on new sites, 61 reconstructed in 1940, making 177 to-date; a further 89 to be done in 1941. "B" class school rebuilt. Also playing field laid out at Lydiacherra. Ninety-four bore-hole latrines put in in 1940, making 294 to-date ; further 91 in 1941 programme. *Pucca* Segregation Ward at Hospital, second one to be added in 1941. Electric light installed throughout Hospital premises. Considerable anti-malarial work continues.

Labac Division.—Eighty-one improved type houses built. One "B" and 1 "C" class school built. New water-supply scheme under construction. Bore-hole latrines gradually installing throughout lines.

Balisera Tea Estate.—Factory lofts all removed thus increasing space and light. Re-inforced concrete workers' houses being commenced. Whole Division now under the Company's and Agency's anti-malarial scheme, *vide* Deanston, etc.

Of the following factories some were indefinite as to the actual measures carried out in 1940 and so it was reluctantly thought better not to mention detail, others returned a blank form. Some returned blank as the factory was in abeyance and the garden under maintenance only. Besides the above, several not listed below asked for their Return to be considered as cancelled and, in some cases, asked for its Return (done) : this is regrettable.

It is hoped that the reasons given for this Return will cause more to be sent in next year as, as already stated, it is unlikely that any enactment can be arranged for another type of (compulsory) Return before then and it would be a pity to drop this informative feature in the writer's opinion. The form set-out can be improved.

If the gentlemen who took the trouble to send in a Return other than showing what was definitely done in 1940 will see that their next Return only covers, or shows distinctly as an extra, what was done in 1941, they will not have the disappointment of filling it in but not seeing it published.

Assam Valley.—Harackchand Mills, Sadasiva Press, Darpan Press, Tinsukia Rice and Oil Mills, Sonarie Tea, Deha, Sabazpore, Dibru-Darrang, Nilpur, Dherai, Borkatonee, Cherideo Purbat, Borpathar, Murphulani, Aideobari, Mokrung, Negheriting, Borpatra, Betjan, Khonikor, Hokonguri, Mohadevbari, Bazaloni, Mothola, Duliabam, Molan, Madarkhat, Longboi, Choibari Dejoo Valley.

Surma Valley.—Dilkusha, Brindaban, Baikunthapur, Shumshernugger, Serajnagar, Kalacherra Noarbund, Majidpur, Chandypore, Budderpore, Boro-Jalinga, Kallinecherra, Rosekandy, and (non-tea) the new Assam-Bengal Cement Company's Cement Factory at Chhatak and the Jalali Hosiery Factory at Sylhet.

The writer wishes to make clear that the only reason he has not listed the above factories with the others is that he was unable to decide whether the items described were new, *i.e.*, improvements made in 1940, or are merely a statement as to the general position under the several "heads". In some cases it was clearly a general description not specifying actual 1940 measures. These however will be carefully filed as usefully stating the 1940-41 position. The Cement and Hosiery factories being new are similarly not included as "Improvements during 1940".

The writer regrets that he was not able to visit and see for himself more than he did of these encouraging improvements.

EDUCATION OF WORKERS' CHILDREN

The Political Secretary, Planting and Commerce Group, has kindly given the number of Tea Estate schools as follows :—

Class " A "	14,	an increase of 4	on 1938-39.
,, " B "	70,	,, ,, 2	,,
,, " C "	403,	,, ,, 318	,,

The Director of Public Instruction kindly gives the following figures. No doubt the slight difference in number is due to date of "recognition" differing slightly as between the estate concerned and the Education Department—

"The number of Tea Garden Schools in Assam during the year 1939-40 was 484 with an enrolment of 25,000, of these 10 were 'A' Class, 71 'B' Class and 403 'C' Class Schools.

The number of schools increased from 163 to 484 and their enrolment from 6,954 to 25,000 during the year.

"This large increase in the number of institutions and scholars is mainly due to special efforts being made by the Tea Garden Authorities to provide facilities for the education of the children of their labour force".

Boy Scouts.—The Education Department reports as follows for the year ending September 30th, 1940 :—

Assam Valley Tea Gardens

No. of groups	Sections of groups	Officers warranted and on probation	Total scouters	Total scouts, cubs and Rovers	Grand total all ranks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
23	23	22	22	421	443

"The statistics of Boy Scouts Movement in Tea Garden Schools in the Surma Valley are not available separately".

Vocational Education.—Nothing has been done about this although the idea of setting up an Advisory Council on the lines of the Abbott-Wood Report was approved by Government. Actually since the close of the year the Munition Workers Training Scheme, whereby suitable youths are selected by the National Service Labour Tribunal of the Province for entry in the Government and non-Government Technical Schools and other selected workshops for a course of workshop training on stipend which may extend up to a year, is providing an opportunity for our youngmen of which it is hoped they and their parents will take full advantage. It is particularly desirable that Managers of factories assist the sons of mistris to apply to the Tribunal or to the writer if their education is such as to enable them to profit by the training and to hold their own in whatever job they may be sent to do outside the Province where an Assam Vernacular will be of little use.

Canteens.—The Inspectorate is again this year indebted to the Commissioner of Excise, Assam, for the following note covering the canteens and lessee manager Liquor Shops on Tea Estates :—

"During 1940 the total number of canteens licensed to sell country spirit in the tea gardens remained the same as in the previous year and the total number of lessee-manager shops decreased by one—two shops being discontinued in the district of Lakhimpur and one shop being opened in the district of Sibsagar. Thus the number of canteens and lessee-manager shops in tea gardens were 14 and 60 respectively during 1940.

In cases of some of these shops liquor was supplied in sealed bottles. The retail prices charged remained the same as in the preceding year. As in the previous years, the lessee-manager shops proved a better success than canteens".

V.—GENERAL HEALTH OF OPERATIVES

Nothing fresh can be said on this, as, until Factory Workers' Health statistics are made statutorily reportable, one can only form a general opinion. This again appears a matter for the Chief Inspectors of Factories and Labour Ministers' Conferences.

VI.—EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Already touched upon in part I regarding Workers' Strength figures. The consistent reduction in adolescents and children is in the opinion of the Inspectorate a very good thing whilst the increase of employment of women though still an increase is apparently slowing down judging by the reduction in the past few years in the annual increase. When the total strength of women workers beings to show a decrease this will again be a good thing as if family budgets are not to suffer, the father of the family or the able-bodied male will, or should, be able to obtain a better rate of pay. The increase in women is so small that this year one cannot say whether it is due to new factories, to replacement of young persons or merely a "freak" figure. In tea factories there has undoubtedly been a tendency to employ adults rather than young persons ; so not only saving the Manager from the more stringent restriction upon hours of labour but also gaining more efficient workers.

VII.—AGE CERTIFICATION OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN

See the figures in Appendix 6. The notification of Surgeons under the Factories Act is now proceeding more smoothly and there has, owing to the war, not been the considerable number of "locums" whose taking over of the duties necessitates Gazette, and re-Gazette of the particular Medical Officer when the latter returns from his leave.

The number of children certified decreased from 597 for 1939 to 527 for 1940 whilst adolescents certified decreased from 1,019 for 1939 to 947 for 1940. There was a fall in the number of rejections of young persons rejected for health reasons as a percentage on the total number—of each class—examined, *viz.*, children 3·3 per cent. in 1940 as compared to 4·3 per cent. for 1939 and adolescents 2·8 per cent. as compared to 3·5 per cent. for 1939 (Slide Rule). Although more adolescent were certified for employment if need be the average daily number actually employed fell from 2,550 down to 1,801.

It would not be safe to use these small variations as showing a general improvement in health of the workers generally, as presumably Managers do not put forward children to the Certifying Surgeons unless they consider them likely to be acceptable for health and age.

VIII.—FENCING OF MACHINERY

With numerous factories inspected again after a lapse of some years, fencing orders continue to be numerous. The scarcity of steel of all descriptions, apart from its cost, is most regrettable as there is still a fair amount of wooden fencing remaining from the slump years of the 1935. The matter was informally discussed with other Chief Inspectors at New Delhi and it was considered that the Act as it stands gives no power to order steel fencing provided the wooden type is efficient but it was agreed that wooden fencing should be held together by bolts or nuts or stout screws, not nails, so that dismantling for attention to the fenced part of a machine or drive would not injure the fencing and cause it, by negligence, to be reassembled in an unsatisfactory manner. Factories should give careful attention to this as there is still too much unsatisfactory fencing about, particularly in the small tea factories and rice mills.

ELECTRICITY IN FACTORIES

Dealt with in the Annual Electricity Report. Here the war again has an adverse effect as electrical equipment is difficult to procure. It is all the more essential to maintain it carefully. The Indian Electricity Rules continue to be amended by the Central Electricity Board and, whilst most of the amendments affect public supply schemes rather than factory installations, Managers and Engineers should watch the preliminary and final *Gazette* notification of changes. In the writer's opinion India should have a Factory Code for Electrical Safety on

the lines of the British Home Office "Regulations for Electricity in Factories". It may be useful to mention here that a new stock of Cards of "Instructions for dealing with cases of Electric Shock" will shortly be available at a small charge, as prescribed by the Electricity Rules. Damaged or soiled Cards held by factories should be replaced and several workers should know the treatment-method thoroughly so that it can be given immediately after shock. No person can work alone where a shock is possible and, as the skilled electrician is more likely to receive a shock than is his mate, the mate too must know the treatment.

IX.—ACCIDENTS

The figures, for all factories in the Provincial Register, for the past 5 years are as follows :—

(i) All types of factory

Year	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1936	13	71	417	501
1937	3	74	451	528
1938	5	102	444	551
1939	3	66	435	504
1940	6	92	683	781

All the classes show an increase, particularly the slight accidents reported. Whilst one must not cease to strive to lower actual accident incidence, far from this increased reporting being a cause for depression as regards slight cases, the writer regards it as one for congratulation as it is considered to show that workers receiving trivial injuries do go to the Factory First Aid attendant or Dispensary or Hospital and receive treatment and the organisation accordingly notifies the case. See Table (IV) below showing the increases not due to machinery in any way and in most cases due to momentary lack of concentration, *viz.*, 570 out of the total of 781 as against 355 out of 504 for the previous year 1939. The increase in accidents not in any way due to machinery, *viz.*, 215, forms the greater part of the total increase (277 cases) compared to the 1939 figure, and it is a great improvement to see these cases reported, as the old idea dies hard that an accident to be reportable must be on machinery.

The increase in the serious accidents is regrettable but is within one in number as compared to the 1935 figure and is less than the 1938 figure for this class. It is often a matter of luck whether absence from work lasts a day or two over 21 days so raising the case into the serious category. The increases generally are partly due to the resumption of work at Digboi after the 1939 strike where many old and experienced workers had left and their places had to be filled by less experienced ones who since the outbreak of war have been very busy indeed in the factories actually in the Oilfield and the Refinery and the Container and Filling Installations. The erection of the large new Cement factory at Chhatak in the Sylhet District which was registered as a factory as regards its constructional Workshop early in 1940 following a special visit, has also increased the number of "reports". A collapse of a tea factory engine room roof during the cold weather overhaul period caused ten cases whilst Saw and Woodworking Mills have been very busy handling the greatly increased out-put from Province's forests caused by demands for timber for war purposes, camp-construction and tea chests and packing cases for tea factories.

To assist perusal of Appendix 8 it may be remarked :—

The jump in the "Serious" category cases was not marked except in the case of corrosive substances where 5 serious cases occurred as against Nil for 1939 (compared by 16 slight as compared to 12 slight for the previous year).

In the "Slight" category the principal increases occurred in :—

Prime Movers,...	an increase of 6 cases
Lifting Tackle	,, ,, 8 ,,
Machine Tools	,, ,, 12 ,,
Rolling Stock	,, ,, 9 ,,
Falls	,, ,, 15 ,,
Falling Objects	,, ,, 74 ,,
Hand Tolls	,, ,, 18 ,,
Match Machinery (Fires on)	,, ,, 6 ,,
Hot substances and flames	,, ,, 30 ,,
Miscellaneous unclassified	,, ,, 67 ,,

Decreases, inthe' Slight" category occurred in :—

Tea Rolling Machinery — decrease of 6 cases
Tea Drying ,, — ,, ,, 5 ,,

There was a considerable increase in the unsatisfactory classification of "Miscellaneous Unclassified" which has been commented upon at length every year. Suffice it to say that these cases are mainly caused by stepping upon or handling sharp objects (excluding tools), bumping into machinery, etc., the greater bulk occur in general engineering and constructional and handling concerns or parts of factories where sharp or heavy material is dealt with. Most of these cases are due to momentary thoughtlessness and are inevitable with bare-footed workers and clothing giving no body protection.

Table (ii)—Seasonal Factories.—Tea factories numbering 666 out of 672 seasonal factories in the Register, the figures below may be taken to be all "Tea" figures. For some years past it has therefore been thought helpful to give Seasonal Factories a place to themselves concerning "Accidents".

Year	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
1936	8	36	90	134
1937	2	40	136	178
1938	3	50	142	195
1939	3	37	131	171
1940	3	42	115	160

The reduction is encouraging but the several classes, except Fatal, are still above the cases reported prior to 1937. It is in no wise considered that tea factories in particular are less safe than they were in years gone by but simply that the reporting standard is being at least maintained. Actually the engine room roof collapse of a tea factory itself accounts for 10 cases of 1940 (*see* Fatal Accidents).

Table (iii).—Showing the incidence in the main type of specialised Tea Factory Machinery :—

—	Fatal					Serious					Slight					Total				
	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1936	1937	1938	1939	1910	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Tea Rolling Machines.	..	..	2	1	..	3	10	12	13	14	18	23	37	29	23	21	33	51	43	37
Tea Sorting Machines.	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	3	6	6	11	13	12	14	9	15	18	15	20
Tea Drying Machines.	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	6	3	2	4	11	7	9	4	7	15	13	12	6
Tea Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	2	..	11	4	3	7	1	11	9	4	9
																38	74	91	74	72

Comment is unnecessary.

Table (iv).—Showing accident incidence not due to machinery :—

—	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Persons falling	64	63	47	54	74
Falling objects	94	120	114	130	204
Hand tools	68	62	39	40	63
Hot substances and flames	30	36	54	30	60
Miscellaneous unclassified	111	84	132	101	169

The above Table is introduced in hope of getting both Managements and workers to realise the very high proportion of factory accidents which are not in any way due to machinery. We are now getting past the period when it was "thought" only accidents due to machinery had to be reported.

The considerable increase in these forms of accidents is attributed to new hands engaged at Digboi, Chhatak and other general "works" where much construction and handling work has been necessary and where work has been proceeding at a higher pressure than in normal times. Again, even if boring to say so, let it be repeated that these are nearly all due to momentary oversight or carelessness aggravated by carelessness in keeping floors, ground, etc., free of debris by proper sweeping.

During the year considerable special attention was given to protection to the eyes where Electric or Oxy-Acetylene Welding gangs have been busy, apart from the use of such equipments becoming more widespread even in small automobile workshops. For lack of a classification of its own, commented upon in sevaral previous Reports, a subject it is suggested to be brought before the next Chief Inspectors of Factories Conference, any case of inflamation of the eyes has perforce to be shewn under Hot Substances. It is more truly an occupational disease than an "accident". Only 5 cases occurred, all slight.

Analysis of accidents by Districts.—Table (*v*) which was started only a few years ago in this Report does not seem to serve any useful purpose, at any rate the writer has never had a reference made to it by any Manager. If sufficient want its resumption this can be done. In the meantime those interested can work it out from the figures in the several Tables at the end of the body of this Report. Statement VI shows that Kamrup and Nowgong Districts either have very few accidents or some employers do not report them.

FATAL ACCIDENTS—DETAIL

(1) *Sree Govindeo Ghanasyamdas Oil Mill, Karimganj, Sylhet District.*—Caught in a rice-huller belt whilst trying to replace it over a pulley in motion.

Rupees 510 distributed to the dependants by the Workmen's Compensation Act Commissioner.

(2) *Sree Bhagwati Mill, Hojai, Nowgong District.*—The engine driver's clothing was caught in a dynamo belt and pulled him into the shafting.

Rupees 630 deposited with the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act and paid to the dependants by the Collector, Matihari, Champram.

(3) *The Assam-Bengal Cement Co., Ltd., Chhatak, Sylhet District.*—A contractor's worker engaged in the construction of a high steel chimney for this new factory fell from a great height.

The employer, a contractor, paid Rs.133-2-6 direct to the dependants and the Commissioner paid Rs.416-13-6. Total Rs.550.

(4) *Dhoolie Tea Factory, Sibsagar District.*—A large gang of men were taking down the steel chimney of a locomotive type boiler. It had been successfully dropped from the vertical to a horizontal position on the galvanised iron sheet roof and the men were gathered round it to roll it on to skids down the ground level when several sheets of the roof collapsed and all fell through. One man died within a short time and nine others received serious and slight injuries reportable under the Act. The writer at once paid a special visit. This accident shows the danger of primitive methods of dismantling although the accident did not occur through "surging" or by failure of any lifting tackle. It was simply a case of excessive load—men and chimney—on a wooden-truss roof unable, no doubt partly through age and deterioration of the timber in the roof over the boiler, to stand the weight, although it had been shored up with struts for the job to be done. Were adequate sheer legs or a pole and tackle invariably used there would be no need for the roof to take the chimney's weight nor for men to gather on roofs. A note was addressed to the Indian Tea Association and other non-tea concerns asking them to point out the risks involved in these methods.

(5) *Madhuting Tea Factory, Lakhimpur District.*—The engine attendant had a wrapper round his neck caught in the cam shaft of the oil engine and was killed instantly. The writer visited the factory shortly afterwards on his next tour to this distant area.

(6) *Chubwa Tea Factory, Lakhimpur District.*—A mistri repairing the factory roof stepped upon a loose sheet of corrugated roofing sheet and fell through the roof and died a few days later.

Although it occurred just as this Report was in type the risk in doing things near running machinery is illustrated by a fatal accident in the following circumstances. A rat ran under the fly-wheel of an oil engine and the oiler took a piece of ⅜th inch diameter rod to dislodge it. The fly-wheel caught the rod and drove it into his chest causing death very quickly.

First Aid.—Cases are still found where the box could be better stocked with the prescribed requirements. This is particularly important where there is no "hospital" close to the factory and is in any case a statutory requirement.

Accidents to women.—One serious and one slight cases reported.

Accidents to Adolescents.—One serious and seven slight cases reported.

Accidents to Children.—One serious and one slight cases reported.

Hazardous occupation (chromium, lead, cellulose spraying, aerated water, rubber and miscellaneous).—The only installation where "lead" risk is likely is in the Lead Ethyl Department of the Refinery of the Assam Oil Company, Limited. Here very full precautions to be full code found necessary by experience in the United States of America are in force. Only a few special workers are engaged in it.

There is type-making by automatic machines in the Government Press at Shillong and washing facilities are provided to avoid lead absorption through the skin or the mouth from food handled with lead-contaminated fingers.

Cellusose spraying is done to a slight extent in the upkeep of motor vehicles but may be said to be an occasional job.

There is no large aerated water establishment.

Electric Welding.—This is a hazardous process if not done under full goggle or hand-screen precautions for both operator and assistants. The work-place also must be screened round to protect the eyes of persons idling or working in the vicinity as they seem to be irresistibly drawn to stare at the arc. As its use is extending, its formal classification as a Hazardous Occupation seems a suitable item for the next Chief Inspectors of Factories Conference. It deserves its own classification either as an occupational disease or as an accident—preferably the former.

Section 33 of the Factories Act authorises Provincial Governments to declare occupations to be "hazardous" and to promulgate Rules for safe working. Section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act authorises Governments to declare persons in hazardous occupations to be included in Schedule II irrespective of whether the work is in a registered factory or not, whilst Section 3 allows occupational diseases to be added to Schedule III.

Electric welding and gas welding presumably fall under item XIX of Schedule II and workers with them would be entitled to compensation irrespective of whether working in a registered factory or not.

Occupational diseases.—These are shewn in the Schedule to the Workmen's Compensation Act and those in part A of the Schedule, *viz.*, anthrax, compressed air, lead tetra-ethyl and nitrous fume poisoning are by Section 3(2) classifiable as accidents for compensation purpose and those in Part B, *viz.*, lead poisoning, phosphorus, mercury, arsenic, benzine and its homologues or any sequelae of such poisoning, chrome and other ulcerations are similarly classifiable if the affected worker has been employed for not less than six months in the particular employer's service.

As the Annual Report on the Workmen's Compensation Act shows, no occupational diseases were reported. None came to the attention of the Inspectorate though a trade in which there is presumably a considerable risk of anthrax, *viz.*, hides and skins, is not in Assam a "factory" industry.

There have been no reports of absence from work caused by irritation of the skin by such substances as oil, tar, pitch, etc. Their absence in the installations where they are most likely to occur as risks, *viz.*, in the Province's petroleum industry, is due to the great care taken and the washing facilities provided by the Assam Oil Company, Limited. These, as distinct from scalds and burns, are industrial diseases not "accidents" in the Factories Act sense and, if they occasion absence from work say for more than 48 hours, should, it is suggested, be subject to report under the Factories Act to the Inspectorates as also the more

serious risks included in the Schedule for compensation just as are "accidents" proper as they also show industrial dangers. This would seem a suitable item for the Agenda of the next Chief Inspectors of Factories Conference and possibly the Labour Ministers' Conference.

Workmen's Compensation.—Whilst not primarily concerned with the Act or Rules, the Inspectorate was asked, and does its best, to see that where, judging from the particulars stated in the Accident Report made under the Factories Act, the case seems one for award, the necessary action is taken.

In nearly all cases the accident is attributed to the injured worker's "own negligence". Where death or permanent partial disablement or a fracture has taken place these cases are always queried to the employer unless he states that compensation is being arranged, as whilst nearly all accidents are due to momentary inattention such carelessness does not necessarily amount to wilful or deliberate action or breach of safety rules by the injured worker in such a manner as to debar from payment of the sum due under the Act.

In many cases there is probably no intention whatever of resisting a claim or even of not immediately making payment. The Inspectorate however cannot judge this from the Factory Accident Report if the employer definitely states the accident was "due to the workers own negligence". It would seem that the wording of this Query Item in the Factory Accident Report could be improved or a footnote added distinguishing between wilful or deliberate negligence and momentary inadvertance. Such should be the same in all Provinces and should be discussed at the next Chief Inspectors of Factories Conference.

The appeal by the Chowkidinghi Tea Company (or its Insurance Company) against the award of compensation to the widow in a fatal accident case, which resulted in the High Court reversing the Commissioner's award in late 1940, led to very informative remarks by the Court on the difference between the British and the Indian Compensation Acts. It is feared this decision will stiffen resistance to claims.

There also appears to be a weakness in the Indian Act in that when a worker is killed Section 10A does not make it mandatory upon the Commissioner to take action beyond sending a notice to the employer. If the employer pleads non-liability it is permissive that the Commissioner takes further action after communicating the employer's reply to the widow or other dependants.

These matters have been represented to Government and it is suggested would form useful items for the Agendas of the next Chief Inspectors of Factories Conferences and the Annual Conference of Labour Ministers.

Compensation payments Calendar year 1940.—The following, with figures excluding annas and pies, is taken from the Assam Report to the Government of India, Labour Department. Factory workers' cases are included with those of non-factory cases. The Tea Industry paid Rs.19,276 to dependants of deceased workmen and to workmen permanently and temporarily disabled. Of this, Rs.11,323 was paid through the Commissioners and Rs.7,953 direct by the employers.

The Assam Oil Company, Limited, and the Assam Railways and Trading Company Limited paid Rs.6,866 to the dependants of deceased workmen. They also paid Rs.20,765 direct to the dependants of deceased workmen and to workmen permanently and partially disabled.

Other industrial concerns paid Rs.4,026 direct to workmen permanently and partially disabled and Rs.2,230 through Commissioners to dependants of deceased workmen and to workmen permanently disabled.

During the year Rs.53,164 was paid to dependants of deceased workmen and to workmen permanently and temporarily disabled. Of this amount Rs.20,419 was paid through the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation and Rs.32,745 by employers direct. In addition the respective (District) Commissioners arranged payments transferred from Bengal (Rs.3,253); the High Commissioner for India (Rs.1,795) ; and inter-District Transfers of Rs.105 ; Rs.1,398; Rs.4,802 and Rs.1,299.

In 1940 there were 27 cases of death, 95 of permanent disablement and 1,379 of temporary disablement. The sums of Rs. 19,287, Rs. 21,663 and Rs. 12,196 were paid out to Adults for death, permanent and temporary disablement respectively whilst 10 cases of temporary disablement to Minors received payment

totalling Rs. 18. There were no occupational diseases reported or compensated. Thirty "Agreements" for payment of compensation for permanent and eighteen for temporary disablement were registered and disposed of by the Commissioners.

New Compensation Registers and Return Forms are being got out for the use of District Commissioners. These will show each case in reasonably full detail and each Commissioner will send his Annual Report to Government in the same Form. Thus a complete record of all payments will be available for scrutiny for the Province as a whole.

The accident-reporting position under the Factories Act, Section 30, is weak in the writers opinion. It reads—

> "Where in any factory an accident occurs which causes death, or which causes any bodily injury whereby any person injured is prevented from resuming his work in the factory during the forty-eight hours after the accident occurred or which is of any nature which may be prescribed in this behalf, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed".

It is represented that any accident in the factory (including the precincts) should be reported to the Inspectorate, so that a "risk" may be known. It should not be limited to an accident to a worker in that particular factory. A visitor may be injured but need not be reported.

There are Reports sent in by factories which are, as the Section reads at present, not classifiable after receipt as "accidents within the meaning of the Act". The writer is obliged when factories report doubtful cases but it is obvious that injuries do occur which are not reported as the Act stands.

Amendment of the Section seems a suitable Item for the Agendas of the next Chief Inspectors of Factories and Labour Ministers' Conferences.

X.—PROSECUTIONS

The previous policy was followed, only to prosecute where it was considered essential to do so. The cases taken were nearly double those taken in the previous year and some others were not heard in Court before the close of the year. Eleven cases were taken under the Factories Act and two under the Payment of Wages Act. The maximum fine under either of the Acts was Rupees Fifty only. There is obviously room for far higher penalties. In some cases it pays to evade requirements and submit to the fine.

Owing to the methods followed by some Magistrates Government have issued two circular letters since the close of the year under review, directing among other things that industrial cases should only be taken by experienced Magistrates and as far as possible be kept for the file of the District Magistrate or the Subdivisional Officer concerned.

The quoting of the judgment of the Hon'ble the High Court of Judicature in Fort William in Government Appeal No. 6 of 1939 in the Annual Report for Bengal for 1939 has been of value as it clearly states that the Factories Act itself lays down the requirements upon the employer, the breaches and the (maximum) penalties for neglect or breach and that the Act must be followed and factory cases not conducted on the lines of ordinary cases.

XI.—GENERAL

The Employment of Children Act (Workshops).—Following the new Act's introduction and later amendment no Notices of Occupation of "workshops" were received by the Inspectorate under Section 3B of the Act. With only one full-time Inspector it is obviously impossible to make a house to house search through bazaars. Municipal authorities could give great help here and the matter is being pursued.

The main provision of the Act is the prohibition of young persons below the age of twelve years in premises engaged in certain scheduled processes, *viz.*, biri-making ; carpet weaving ; cement manufacture (including bagging of cement) ; cloth printing ; dyeing and weaving ; manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks ; mica cutting and splitting ; shellac manufacture ; soap manufacture ; tanning ; wool-cleaning.

As these processes are largely done in premises not falling under the Factorie Act as at present worded it is far more likely that such processes are being carried out than that they are not as might be judged from the fact that no "Return" was made by owners or occupiers, as the experience in Bengal was that whilst no Returns were made some 3,000 premises were actually found later to come under the Children's Act. Bengal experience shows that, these businesses being to a great extent "family affairs", a visit by an Inspector from time to time can do little to enforce the Act and that enforcement would disrupt the family's livelihood. The Bengal opinion is that a Resident Warden is the desirable person to administer this Act. The difficulties of this are also obvious.

Rules consequential to the new and amended Act were notified in December 1939 for application in Assam.

The Factories Amendment Act.—It has been the invariable practice for Government under its power of Section 5(1) of the Factories Act, to notify all premises discovered employing ten or more workers and using power and 13 such premises were so notified in 1940.

Despite the amendment becoming law in April no premises automatically reported itself as required by Section 9—an experience common to other Provinces. The small staff makes it impossible to search specially for such small premises, local officials and Municipal authorities could help. This Inspectorate being a dual electrical and factories one does hear of town premises through notifications to it on its electrical side when a Public Supply Company gives a medium pressure supply.

Whilst the Report was in typing, suggestions for the Agenda for the next Conference of Chief Inspectors at Delhi have been called for and those questions mentioned in the Report as seeming suitable have been suggested to Government, *e.g.*, Accident Reports and influence upon Workmen's Compensation, a special classification for Electric Welding as an occupational disease rather than an "accident", amendment of Section 30 of Factories Act, health statistics and welfare statistics.

The Safety First Association of India, which has for some years been publishing a periodical monthly "Safety News", has changed that periodical entirely over to Civil Defence (A. R. P.). It is intended to be of special use to factory executives and A. R. P. personnel. The annual subscription, payable in advance, is only Rs. 3 for the twelve monthly issues. The address of the Association is Electric House, Fort, Bombay. This Inspectorate has previously referred to this and to special Safety in Factories Broadsheets and has subscribed to the Association for some years and so obtains free copies of the publication.

Whilst not directly a matter of Factory administration, though it would become so did developments result, the writer would draw attention in this Report, as it is seen by more Managements than is his Annual Electrical Report, to his hope that anyone knowing of hydro-electric possibilities will let him know of such, particularly if not distant from existing factory areas. The Political Secretary of the Planting and Commerce Group, Assam, kindly drew the attention of the Secretaries of the Indian Tea Association, Assam Branches to an extract from the 1939 Assam Annual Electrical Report. As a result so far only one Manager has reported a likely stream adjacent to a North West Cachar Tea Factory Area. A short miniature size film has been taken of certain Khasi Hills possibilities which has been shewn to a few interested persons and, before it becomes too worn, it is proposed to get a copy made with the idea of its being shewn among other "propaganda" films distributed by the Government Publicity Department.

There is nothing further to say beyond thanking the officials of the Indian Tea Association and the Superintendents and Managers of factories for responding to requests for information and for hospitality and general assistance and advice as to road conditions on tour.

SHILLONG:

The 1st September, 1941.

W. ALLSUP,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

APPENDIX 1

Comparative statement showing the number of factories under the operation of the Act during the past two years

Class of factory	1940	1939	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
Perennial	124	117	7	...
Seasonal	677	671	6	...
Total ...	801*	788†	13	...

*Includes 8 closed factories.

† Includes 15 closed factories.

NOTE.—In the previous Annual Report as printed the figure in column 2 against Perennial for 1939 should have read 117 *not* 118, and the Total in same column 788 *not* 789. This correction is now embodied above.

APPENDIX 2

Factories brought on to the register during the year

District	Type of factory	Number of factories
1	2	3
Goalpara	Rice Mill	1
	Total ...	1
Kamrup	Tea	1
	Total ...	1
Darrang	Rice Mill	3
	Tea	1
	Total ...	4
Sibsagar	Tea	2
	Total ...	2
Lakhimpur	Rice Mill	1
	Printing Press	1
	Tea	2
	Total ...	4
Sylhet	Hosiery Mill	1
	General Engineering	1
	Saw Mill	1
	Printing Press	1
	Total ...	4
	Grand total ...	16

APPENDIX 3

Factories crossed off the register during the year

District	Type of factory		Number of factories
1	2		3
Goalpara	Rice Mill	...	1
		Total ...	1
Lakhimpur	Oil Mill	...	1
	Saw Mill	...	1
		Total ...	2
		Grand total ...	3

NOTE.—In the previous Annual Report as printed the figure against Rice Mill should have read 2 *not* 1 and the Grand total 4 *not* 3.

APPENDIX 4

Comparative statement showing the average daily number of workers in registered factories during the past two years

Class of factory	1940	1939	Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5
Perennial	7,346	7,709	...	363
Seasonal	44,890	44,294	596	...
Total ...	52,236	52,003	596	363

APPENDIX 5

Number of women, adolescents and children employed in registered factories during the past three years

Women			Adolescents			Children		
1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938	1940	1939	1938
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11,041	11,009	10,681	1,801	2,550	3,394	831	1,030	1,062

APPENDIX 6

Certification of adolescents and children

Certifying Surgeons	Number of visits	Number of children certified as having completed their 12th year of age and as being physically fit	Number of children rejected— Being either under legal age or unfit	Number of children rejected— Owing to absence at the time of certification	Number of adolescents certified as having completed their 15th year of age and being physically fit to work as an adult	Number of adolescents rejected— Being either under legal age or unfit	Number of adolescents rejected— Owing to absence at the time of certification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dr. K. R. Unger	416	..	..	..	2	..	..
Dr. M. E. T. Burke	12	..	..	..	16	..	..
Major C. H. O'Rorke	420	..	..	..	11	..	..
Major S. J. Vere Fox	312	2	..	..	..	..	..
Lt.-Col. W. Tarr	9	1	..	..	22	..	..
Lt.-Col. W. D. Ritchie	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. H. L. Slaughter	19	7	1	..	21	..	1
Dr. W. B. Anderson	42	2	..	..	12	..	..
Dr. B. Chatterjee	3	9	..	..	..	5	..
Dr. J. R. Robertson	14	1	..	..	12	..	..
Dr. F. C. McCombie	6	10	..	..	71	4	..
Dr. G. G. King	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. G. Fraser	..	62	..	..	48	5	5
Dr. L. B. Dhar	104	13	..	..	2	..	..
Dr. A. D. Hutchison	21	18	..	..	37	..	..
Dr. H. B. Sen	8	7	1	..	29	..	3
Dr. D. Manson	10	2	..	..	8	..	..
Dr. O. J. S. Macdonald	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
Dr. G. D. Madhok	168	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dr. S. Banerjee	26	..	..	..	..	2	..
Dr. Akhileswar Deb Roy	10	60	12	..	26	2	..
Dr. D. J. Lapping	..	11	..	..	26	2	..
Dr. S. K. Gupta	11	8	2	1	15	3	1
Dr. W. Thompson	49	1	..	..	5	..	..
Dr. P. K. Das	26	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dr. D. C. Sen Gupta	40	..	..	..	9	2	..
Dr. R. R. Chowdhury	32	6	1	..	..	..	..
Dr. D. M. Bertram	33	..	..	..	121	..	..
Dr. H. Flack	264	242	..	..	210	..	..
Dr. B. A. Lamprell	3	15	..	..	105	..	..
Dr. B. Gangopadhaya	2	10	..	..	1	..	..
Dr. A. B. Lindsay	8	..	..	..	53	..	..
Dr. C. G. Terrell	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
Dr. D. Gibson	3	..	..	..	29	..	..
Dr. H. Giblin	..	..	..	..	10	2	..
Dr. D. R. Belletty	800	25	..	..	17	..	..
Total	2,883	527	17	1	947	2	10

APPENDIX 7

Statement showing the number of persons injured in accidents during the past ten years and the percentage of accidents on the total number employed in registered factories

Year	Number of persons injured	Percentage
1	2	3
1931	403	0·92
1932	382	0·84
1933	438	0·98
1934	591	1·29
1935	541	1·14
1936	501	1·06
1937	528	1·08
1938	551	1·09
1939	504	0·97
1940	781	1·50

APPENDIX 8

Accidents

—	Fatal		Serious		Minor		Total	
	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940	1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Machinery—								
Prime movers	1	..	6	3	11	5	18	8
Lifting tackle	..	..	1	..	8	..	9	..
Tea machinery—								
Rolling machine	..	1	14	13	23	29	37	43
Sorting machine	..	..	6	3	14	12	20	15
Drying machine	..	..	2	3	4	9	6	12
Miscellaneous machinery	..	..	2	1	7	3	9	4
Match machinery	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	1
Transmission machinery—								
Mill gearing, shafts and pulleys ..	..	1	2	..	3	..	5	1
Belts	2	..	..	1	4	4	6	5
Lifting machinery	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6
Working machinery—								
Machine tools	..	..	3	2	21	9	24	11
Circular saw	..	..	5	3	3	2	8	5
Miscellaneous machinery unclassified ..	..	..	1	2	11	10	12	12
Transport—								
Rolling stock on lines	..	..	1	..	7	3	8	3
Rolling stock not on lines	..	..	..	..	12	7	12	7
Persons falling—								
from altitudes	2	1	6	4	24	26	32	31
into excavations, pits, etc.	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	1
On level	..	..	3	1	36	21	39	22
Falling objects—								
Handled by injured persons	1	..	13	15	176	100	190	115
Not handled by injured persons ..	..	..	2	1	12	14	14	15
Hand tools (including flying particles set in motion by tools)— In hands of the injured persons ..	..	..	6	2	52	35	58	37
In hands of other persons	..	..	1	..	4	3	5	3
Electricity	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..
Poison, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	..	..	5	..	16	12	21	12
Explosions and fires—								
Boilers and steam pressure equipment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other explosions	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Fires	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Fires (match)	..	..	1	..	7	1	8	1
Hot substances and flames	..	..	1	1	59	29	60	30
Miscellaneous—								
Unclassified	..	..	9	8	160	93	169	101
Total	6	3	92	66	683	435	781	504

ASSAM—STATEMENT I

Totals of Factories

District	Factories as defined in section 2(*j*) of the Act	Factories notified under section 5(1) of the Act	Total	Total for 1939
1	2	3	4	5
Cachar	77	4	81	80
Sylhet	119	12	131	126
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	4	...	4	4
Goalpara	14	4	18	17
Kamrup	23	20	43	42
Darrang	87	11	98	94
Nowgong	26	4	30	30
Sibsagar	150	26	176	173
Lakhimpur	200	10	210	205
Sadiya Frontier Tract	2	...	2	2
Total	702	91	793	773
Seasonal	627	45	672	665
Perennial	75	46	121	108

ASSAM—STATEMENT II

Enumeration of Factories

—	Cachar	Sylhet	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Goalpara	Kamrup	Darrang	Nowgong	Sibsagar	Lakhimpur	Sadiya Frontier Tract	Total	Total for the year 1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND FACTORIES												
Printing presses	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Industrial and Technical School workshops.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
General Engineering workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Total ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	6
II.—ALL OTHER FACTORIES (PERENNIAL)												
Textiles												
Hosiery	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	..	1	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	1	..
Engineering												
Coach building and car repairing	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	4	..	8	8
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
General engineering Workshops	2	2*	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	10	9
K rosene tinning and packing..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
Industrial and Technical School workshops.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total ..	3	2	2	..	3	1	..	4	9	..	24	23
Minerals and metals												
Petroleum refineries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
Food, drink and tobacco												
Rice mills	1	..	..	3	21	7	10	3	6	..	51	45
Ice manufacturing	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total ..	1	..	..	4	21	7	10	3	6	..	52	46
Chemical, dyes, etc.												
Matches	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3
Oil mills	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	3	2	..	13	13
Total ..	..	1	..	3	4	1	1	4	2	..	16	16
Process relating to wood, stone and glass												
Cement, lime and potteries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Saw mills	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	8	6
Total ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	9	7
Paper and printing												
Printing presses	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	..	11	8
Total ..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	3	..	11	8
SEASONAL												
Gins and presses												
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Food, drink and tobacco												
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	4
Tea	76	121	..	8	13	89	19	157	182	1	666	658
Total ..	76	121	..	8	13	89	19	159	183	1	669	662
Grand total ..	81	131	4	18	43	98	30	176	210	2	793	773

* One attached to a Cement Manufacturing Factory—not yet commenced.

ASSAM—STATEMENT III

Average daily number of workers in different industries

	Cachar	Sylhet	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Goalpara	Kamrup	Darrang	Nowgong	Sibsagar	Lakhimpur	Sadiya Frontier Tract	Total	Total for the year 1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND FACTORIES												
Printing presses	..	..	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	234
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	88	94
Industrial and Technical School workshops.	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	198	204
General Engineering workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	26	18
Total	..	80	209	..	..	..	..	232	..	..	521	550
II.—ALL OTHER FACTORIES (PERENNIAL)												
Textiles												
Hosiery	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Total ..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Engineering												
Coach building and car repairing	..	..	54	..	39	..	..	17	138	..	248	299
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	28	52
General engineering Workshops	30	194	..	..	..	..	..	113	594	..	931	806
Kerosene tinning and packing..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	51
Railway workshops	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	392	..	433	440
Industrial and Technical School workshops.	..	..	77	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	124	132
Total ..	77	194	131	..	86	41	..	158	1,124	..	1,811	1,780
Minerals and metals												
Petroleum refineries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,585	..	1,585	2,178
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,585	..	1,585	2,178
Food, drink and tobacco												
Rice mills	11	..	..	45	347	89	230	85	119	..	926	826
Ice manufacturing	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9
Total ..	11	..	..	53	347	89	230	85	119	..	934	835
Chemical, dyes, etc.												
Matches	..	..	..	551	..	..	..	36	..	..	587	595
Oil mills	..	52	..	15	248	40	9	101	62	..	527	608
Total ..	..	52	..	566	248	40	9	137	62	..	1,114	1,203
Process relating to wood, stone and glass												
Cement, lime and potteries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	150	151
Saw mills	..	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	371	985	840
Total ..	..	289	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	371	1,135	991
Paper and printing												
Printing presses	9	20	..	..	43	..	..	45	115	..	232	172
Total ..	9	20	..	..	43	..	..	45	115	..	232	172
SEASONAL												
Gins and presses												
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	..	..	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	486
Total ..	..	..	..	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	436	486
Food, drink and tobacco												
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	6	..	132	52
Tea	4,630	7,433	..	492	369	6,127	944	10,309	13,954	64	44,322	43,756
Total ..	4,630	7,433	..	492	369	6,127	944	10,435	13,960	64	44,454	43,808
Grand total ..	4,727	8,082	340	1,547	1,093	6,297	1,183	11,092	17,440	435	52,236	52,003

ASSAM—STATEMENT IV

Average daily number of workers

District	All Industries									Total average daily number of workers
	Adults			Adolescents			Children			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cachar	2,939	1,503	4,442	164	64	228	25	32	57	4,727
Sylhet	5,168	2,652	7,820	168	27	195	56	11	67	8,082
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	267	..	267	..	..	..	73	..	73	340
Goalpara	1,082	428	1,510	1	4	5	26	6	32	1,547
Kamrup	882	160	1,042	..	..	..	51	..	51	1,093
Darrang	4,759	1,398	6,157	54	18	72	53	15	68	6,297
Nowgong..	841	297	1,138	31	14	45	..	..	..	1,183
Sibsagar	8,322	2,240	10,562	277	118	395	119	16	135	11,092
Lakhimpur	13,958	2,250	16,208	705	129	834	311	87	398	17,440
Sadiya Frontier Tract ..	295	113	408	16	11	27	..	..	..	435
Total ..	38,513	11,041	49,554	1,416	385	1,801	714	167	881	52,236
Seasonal ..	31,692	10,767	42,459	1,302	367	1,669	596	166	762	44,890
Perennial ..	6,821	274	7,095	114	18	132	118	1	119	7,346
Total for the year 1939 ..	37,414	11,009	48,423	1,990	560	2,550	825	205	1,030	52,003

ASSAM—STATEMENT V-A

PERENNIAL FACTORIES

Intervals, holidays and hours

District	Total	Number of Factories— In which intervals are— One hour or more	Two-half hours	One-half hour	In which holidays are granted on— Sundays only	Week days and Sundays	In which normal weekly hours are— For men: Not above 42	Above 42 and not above 48	Above 48	For women: Not above 42	Above 42 and not above 48	Above 48	Employing children	In which majority of workers are exempted from— Section 34	Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cachar	5	2	..	3	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet	10	7	..	3	7	3	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	4	2	..	2	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Goalpara	7	6	..	1	2	5	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup	30	26	..	4	13	17	2	10	18	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang	9	9	..	..	5	4	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong	11	10	..	1	4	7	..	2	9	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar	17	12	..	5	12	5	4	8	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	27	24	..	3	21	6	5	16	6	1	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sadiya Frontier Tract ..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	121	99	..	22	71	50	21	48	52	8	24	8	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1939 ..	108	85	..	23	58	50	14	45	49	2	25	7	5	..	..	..	..	..

ASSAM—STATEMENT V-B

SEASONAL FACTORIES

Intervals, holidays and hours

District	Total	Number of Factories— In which intervals are— Oneh our or more	Two-half hours	One-half hour	In which holidays are granted on— Sundays only	Week days and Sundays	In which normal weekly hours are— For men: Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	For women: Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Employing children	In which majority of workers are exempted from— Section 34	Section 35	Section 36	Section 37	Section 38
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Cachar	76	63	9	4	8	68	60	13	3	70	5	..	4	..	76	..	76	..
Sylhet	121	100	8	13	6	115	103	14	4	116	2	2	8	..	121	..	121	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goalpara	11	9	1	1	3	8	7	1	3	8	1	1	2	..	11	..	11	..
Kamrup	13	10	..	3	2	11	11	2	..	13	..	..	1	..	13	..	13	..
Darrang	89		5	7	13	76	69	15	5	87	1	1	8	..	89	..	89	..
Nowgong	19	16	1	2	3	16	15	2	2	18	1	..	..	..	19	..	19	..
Sibsagar	159	143	4	12	17	152	135	15	9	143	6	2	6	..	159	..	159	..
Lakhimpur	183	172	2	9	2	181	154	20	9	160	7	2	25	..	183	..	183	..
Sadiya Frontier Tract ..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	672	591	30	51	44	628	555	82	35	616	23	8	54	..	672	..	672	..
Total for 1939 ..	665	563	29	73	41	624	544	86	35	607	25	6	57	..	665	..	665	..

ASSAM—STATEMENT VI

Accidents

District	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Cachar	...	3	14	17
Sylhet	2	5	27	34
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	2	1	3
Goalpara	...	2	14	16
Kamrup	...	2	2	4
Darrang	...	7	36	43
Nowgong	1	...	2	3
Sibsagar	1	16	34	51
Lakhimpur	2	55	553	610
Sadiya Frontier Tract	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	92	683	781
Seasonal	3	42	115	160
Perennial	3	50	568	621
Total for 1939	3	66	435	504

ASSAM—STATEMENT VII

Convictions

Offences relating to—	Number of convictions		Remarks
	Perennial	Seasonal	
1	2	3	4
Employment and hours of work—			
Men	...	...	
Women	...	...	
Adolescents and children ...	...	5*	*Children.
Notices, Returns and Registers ...	1	3	
Safety	1	1	
Health and Sanitation (including welfare)	...	...	
Others	...	...	
Total ...	2	9	

ASSAM—STATEMENT VIII

Inspections

District	Number of factories inspected during the year					Not inspected	Grand total
	Once	Twice	Thrice	Over three times	Total inspections		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cachar	43	21	7	...	71	10	81
Sylhet	76	26	5	4	111	20	131
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	4
Goalpara	8	1	...	...	9	9	18
Kamrup	21	9	1	1	32	11	43
Darrang	60	18	10	...	88	10	98
Nowgong	12	9	6	2	29	1	30
Sibsagar	105	41	4	...	150	26	176
Lakhimpur	106	22	2	...	130	80	210
Sadiya Frontier Tract ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total ...	435	147	35	7	624	169	793
Seasonal ...	382	124	26	5	537	135	672
Perennial ...	53	23	9	2	87	34	121
Total for 1939 ...	313	119	37	10	479	294	773

RETURN I.—DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES

For the Calendar year 1940

Industries	Average number of persons employed daily	Total wages paid, including deductions under clauses (*d*) to (*j*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 but not other deductions	Deductions on account of— Fines	Breach of contract	Damage or loss	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND FACTORIES (PERENNIAL)		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs .a. p.
Printing presses	209	91,050 4 0	..	..	..	..
Railway workshops	88	23,487 14 0	..	..	5 15 0	5 15 0
Industrial and technical school workshops.	198	19,090 10 0	4 0 0	..	29 13 0	33 13 0
General engineering workshops ..	26	5,351 9 0	..	..	..	..
Total	521	1,38,980 5 0	4 0 0	..	35 12 0	39 12 0
II.—ALL OTHER FACTORIES (PERENNIAL)						
Textiles						
Hosiery mill	14	2,148 0 0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	14	2,148 0 0	..	..	..	..
Engineering						
Coach building and car repairing	248	1,06,209 1 0	..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	28	8,298 8 0	..	..	..	..
General engineering	931	3,17,402 12 0	6 7 0	..	19 6 0	25 13 0
Kerosene tinning and packing ..	47	27,420 5 0	..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0
Railway workshops	433	1,59,209 4 0	7 5 0	..	7 4 0	14 9 0
Industrial and technical school workshops.	124	1,960 0 0	1 12 0	..	..	1 12 0
Total	1,811	6,20,499 14 0	15 8 0	..	30 12 0	46 4 0
Minerals and metals						
Petroleum refineries	1,585	8,07,860 11 0	28 11 0	..	108 8 0	137 3 0
Total	1,585	8,07,860 11 0	28 11 0	..	108 8 0	137 3 0
Food, drink and tobacco						
Rice mills	926	1,36,553 5 0	..	..	..	..
Ice manufacturing	8	2,419 8 0	..	..	..	..
Total	934	1,38,972 13 0	..	..	..	..
Chemical, dyes, etc.						
Matches	584	1,55,239 0 0	..	..	..	..
Oil mills	527	96,850 5 0	..	..	..	..
Total	1,111	2,52,089 5 0	..	..	..	..
Process relating to wood, stone and glass.						
Cement, lime and potteries ..	150	36,068 10 0	..	..	..	..
Saw mills	985	1,98,209 4 0	..	..	..	..
Total	1,135	2,34,277 14 0	..	..	..	..
Paper and printing						
Printing presses	232	49,652 3 0	..	..	..	..
Total	232	49,652 3 0	..	..	..	..
Total (Perennial) ..	7,343	22,44,481 1 0	48 3 0	..	175 0 0	223 3 0
SEASONAL						
Gins and presses						
Cotton ginning and baling ..	436	23,775 13 0	..	..	..	..
Total	436	23,775 13 0	..	..	..	..
Food, drink and tobacco						
Sugar	132	3,682 2 0	..	..	..	..
Tea	44,286	37,80,411 5 0	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0
Total	44,418	37,84,093 7 0	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0
Total (Seasonal) ..	44,854	38,07,869 4 0	2 8 0	..	..	2 8 0
Grand Total	52,197	60,52,350 5 0	50 11 0	..	175 0 0	225 11 0

A.G.P.(G.J.) No. 71—250—11-11-1941.